



They're Smart

White or fancy vests are always smart. Tasty dressers are buying lots of them. The Vest and Scarf are the only features of a man's attire that might be termed ornamental. They serve to brighten up one's appearance and break the monotony of his usual sombre attire. We are showing new Spring lines of White and Fancy Vests, and the patterns are exceedingly handsome.

Suit any Fancy

They are not expensive. In fact, we will surprise you with the amount of dress elegance we can provide for a little expenditure.

P. F. SEIBEL.

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Something New —IN— DRESS TRIMMINGS!

We are receiving a complete line of Samson's Lining Silks, Taffeta finish, 19 inches wide, in all shades. The price is 58 cents a yard and every yard is guaranteed.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes.
PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

At Clearing Up Prices.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

We have a few cutters left, also two or three heating stoves which we will close out at your own figures in order to make room for the new goods which are down on the way here. We have many bargains.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

PURITY IN PRIMARIES

Cleaner Caucus Methods Demanded.—Penalties for Violation of Laws Should be Enforced.

Violations of the caucus laws were especially numerous and flagrant at the republican caucus recently held in this city for the election of delegates to the county convention, particularly in the Fourth and Fifth wards. It is the duty of every citizen irrespective of his political belief both for the benefit of the public and himself to see that such methods as were used to win at this last caucus be done away with. For years the conditions in this city have been such that the votes of duly qualified electors have been of no avail, but elections and caucuses have been controlled and won by men who have cast their honor to the winds, and who have been and are willing to herd together at any price and in any way the large floating population to be found at election time in the low class saloons and cheap hotels, and use such votes to gain their ends. It is the duty of every honorable man in the community to do his utmost to prevent such frauds and to bring these men to justice.

It is provided by Sec. 5, ch. 311, laws of 1899. "No person shall vote or offer to vote for any candidate or delegate or set of delegates in any one caucus, nor in any caucus held in any caucus district in which he shall not at the time be a resident and duly qualified elector, and no person shall vote or offer to vote in any caucus where candidates and delegates are to be chosen. If he has already voted at the caucus of any other political party for candidates to be voted for, or for delegates to be chosen to a convention, to nominate candidates to be voted for at the next ensuing election. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

By Sec. 11, ch. 311, laws of 1899 it is provided as a penalty for a violation of the above section, "If any person shall be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, for which no punishment is here provided, or who shall be convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions of this act, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than two nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. The district attorney of the county is hereby authorized and empowered to conduct prosecutions for violations of this act upon complaint of a duly qualified elector of the caucus district in which such violation of this act may have occurred."

By Sec. 8, ch. 311, of the laws of 1899 it is provided that at the caucuses only voters whose names appear on the registry list shall be allowed to cast their vote at the caucus, except is shown by affidavit that the elector is a qualified voter and resident of the caucus district, which affidavit must be corroborated by at least two freeholders, electors in said caucus district. In corroborating such affidavit the freeholder must swear that he is a freeholder, that he is personally acquainted with the person who wishes to vote by affidavit, and that he knows of his own knowledge that such person is a qualified elector in the ward or district in which he offers to vote. Any freeholder swearing falsely to these facts is guilty of the crime of perjury which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison from two to five years. No doubt a few prosecutions along these lines would do much to clarify the political atmosphere surrounding us, and secure at least some degree of fairness in our elections.

A VOTER.

Joe Langlois Ends Life.
J. H. Langlois, who for a number of years was a passenger conductor on the Northwestern road, committed suicide last week at Los Angeles, Cal., by turning on the gas in his room at a hotel. The cause for his rash act is unknown. He was on a tour through California and had been in the west for several months. Langlois had many friends among Rhinelanderites who are pained to learn of his tragic ending. He was about forty years of age and a member of the Old Fellows and A. O. U. W.

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Cough.
First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood, and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Anderle & Hinnman.

A new hardwood floor and decorated ceiling are among the improvements just recently installed in Otto Krantz's place of business on Brown street.

The Second Leap Year Party.

The second of the leap year parties to be given by the young ladies, came off at the New Grand Opera house last Friday evening. About thirty couples were present and as the ladies outnumbered the gents slightly, the latter were given their full measure of enjoyment on the floor. The girls are past masters of arrangement and as usual demonstrated how well they could look after the man's end of a dancing function. After the ball was over the gentlemen were conducted to Al. Mettayer's Cafe where tables were very prettily set and a most enjoyable luncheon furnished. It is again "up to" the men to do something, and it would seem something else.

New Photograph Display.

The new display in the case of Krueger & Co. on Brown street, has attracted considerable attention from passers by. Many of the photographs were displayed at the Milwaukee convention and Krueger & Co. received most favorable mention. For years the above gallery has been an important factor at the photographers' convention and it is safe to say that it will continue to draw attention in years to come as long as the present management continues.

VARIED USES OF VENEER

Wisconsin Veneer Company Are Turning Out a Splendid Product and Secure Widespread Sales.

The Wisconsin Veneer Co. is getting their new plant in excellent working condition and thousands of feet of handsome birch, elm and basswood veneer in thickness varying from 1/16th to 1/4 of an inch are turned off the machines daily. The smoothness in running and good arrangement of the machinery shows the excellent supervision J. O. Moen has given the mill throughout its entire construction.

The new dryer is proving a great success. The stock, which is fed into the machine wet from the cutters after passing through a long series of compression rolls in a superheated chest, emerges perfectly dry and smooth, ready for shipment as soon as crated.

Unlike the lumber business there is no particular standard for lengths, widths and thickness that will permit the manufacture of stock for the open market, hence practically all work is done on special orders and these the Wisconsin Veneer Co. are caring for in gratifying numbers. The uses to which veneer is put, is multiplying rapidly as an inspection of a stock room will disclose. For instance here is a pile of three-eighths select basswood which will later appear in the sides, backs and dashboards of cutters; another lot of small boards are future snow shovels, while a pile of 11x13 elm veneer, no thicker than heavy paper, will be used for carpet sweepers, when built up in several thicknesses. A large amount of surfaced 1/2 inch basswood is shipped to London, England, and foreign shipments are of frequent occurrence. The greater portion of veneer stock goes to the furniture factories, Grand Rapids, Mich., consuming thousands upon thousands of feet annually, and much of the handsome grained birch, maple and cherry reappears in that form.

The Wisconsin Veneer Co. will turn out from twenty-five to fifty million feet superficial measure of veneering each year and under the management of men like Messrs. Moen, Dayton and Dunkel the future possibilities in the way of expansion are almost limitless.

Bought Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Sent It to Friends.

"A customer of mine was so pleased with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which she had used for her children when suffering from colds and croup, that during a fortnight's time she obtained at my shop nine bottles which she sent to her friends in different parts of the state, telling them how much good it had done and advising them to give it a trial," says F. W. J. Fletcher, a druggist in Victoria, Australia. This remedy is for sale by Anderle & Hinnman.

Half Rates to German Catholic Meetings at Madison, Wis.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip on May 21, 22 and 23, limited to return until May 27, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. m1212.

Congregational Services.

The Junior Church service will be held next Sunday at 8 p. m. The sermonette by Gladys Hart on "The Cup of Loving Service" and Junior choir assisted by general chorus will be interesting features. Rev. A. G. Wilson will preach at 10:30 a. m.

Very Low Rates Excursion Tickets to Cleveland, Ohio.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates May 13, 15, 16 and 17, limited by extension to return until June 10, inclusive, account of National Baptist Anniversary. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

PLANT IS WELL LIGHTED

New Mill of the Rhinelander Paper Company Has Splendid Electric Light and Power Equipment.

Those of our citizens who have viewed the plant of the Rhinelander Paper Company after the mantle of darkness has settled down the past few nights, have had occasion to comment most favorably on the way the electric lights set off the big buildings. The plant presents an appearance similar to that of one of the big World's Fair buildings that graced Chicago eleven years ago.

The contract for the electrical construction work was let in March to the firm of Langstadt & Meyer of Appleton, and work was begun March 19 by a crew under the foremanship of S. F. Warner, one of the Appleton concern's head men. The job which was a rather complicated one is now practically completed. A few statistics regarding the plant may not be uninteresting. Seventeen 120 candle power arc lamps are installed in the main buildings together with 319 15 candle power incandescent lamps. Electric motors are installed as follows: A 50 horse-power motor is located in the sulphite digester building, together with a 10 horse-power motor used for driving the chip elevator in the tower. A motor of 5 horse-power is used for driving the water pump for the acid tower; another of 25 horse-power turns machinery in the finishing room and two motors of 15 and 10 horse-power respectively are used in the engine and boiler rooms to operate an auxiliary boiler supply pump and a fuel conveyor.

Direct electric current of 220 volts furnished by a Crocker-Wheeler generator of 600 amperes capacity which is coupled to a separate turbine wheel independent of the mill machinery proper. The dynamo and two panel slate switch board with instruments are located in the southeast wing of the main building.

Every circuit in the system is protected by individual fuses and brass is almost entirely eliminated in the lamp sockets and parts, porcelain being used instead in order to reduce the likelihood of short circuits to a minimum.

25,000 feet of wire of different sizes was used in the system and considerable difficulty was experienced at the start in anchoring the wires to the steel beams which support the roofs of nearly all the buildings on account of the insulation. This was remedied by Foreman Warner together with several other tight propositions which came up owing to the fire proof nature of all constructive material used in the plant.

Mr. B. Weber of Appleton is the electrician in charge of the plant which is one of the most complete isolated plants in the state.

"The Two Orphans."

Our theater goes with soon have the opportunity of seeing what is considered the greatest revival of that celebrated drama, "The Two Orphans," ever made in this country. The play is one known to every man, woman and child, for the reason that it has been proved one of the greatest plays of modern times. It will be produced in this city Friday evening, May 13.

Mr. Gilbert Faust, who staged the play, is known as a director of very thorough methods, and in this production has left nothing undone to make it perfection itself. The people playing the parts, were selected with the utmost care, and the scenery and costumes were made with a view to historical perfection. When the company opened its season at the LaSalle theater in Milwaukee, last fall, the production was pronounced superior to any that had been made of this piece. The fact that Mr. Faust's production has achieved such a grand success, proved an incentive to Mr. A. M. Palmer of New York, to make a similar revival and that revival is now playing in New York City to crowded houses nightly. Mr. Palmer claims a superior production to that of the Faust company, and, although he has engaged actors of national reputation, it is questionable if on the whole, the performance is more satisfactory, than the one which will be seen here tomorrow (Friday) night, May 13. Seats now on sale at Carling & Co.'s store.

Spooner Gets Three Years.

B. E. Spooner, found guilty of the charge, assault with intent to kill, was on Saturday morning taken before Judge Silverthorne and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the State's prison at Waupun. The penalty provided by law for Spooner's offense, is from one to sixteen years, but on account of his advanced age and previous conduct up to the time of his act, was given a comparatively light sentence. Proving Spooner's prison record proves satisfactory, the length of his term will be lessened about six months. He was taken to Waupun Sunday night by Sheriff Mike Kearns.

Mrs. W. J. McKerton returned Thursday to her home in Eagle River after a short visit here.

Death of Mrs. Eternicka.

Mrs. Teresia Eternicka, one of the old residents of Oneida county, died Saturday morning after a long illness at the home of Al. Fenton in the town of Crescent. Since coming to this section several years ago, Mrs. Eternicka had made her home with her son, Joseph Eternicka, who resides about six miles from this city. Deceased was born in Germany in the year 1821 and at the time of her death was over eighty-three years old. Up to the time of her last illness, she had always been in good health displaying vitality remarkable for a woman of her advanced age. The funeral was held Tuesday morning from St. Mary's Catholic church, of which she was a member, and the body laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery. A large number of friends of the deceased followed the remains to the grave.

Home-makers' Excursion to the North-West, West and South-West.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. m1212-o-w-jun1.

SOCIAL FAVORITE WEDS

Marriage of Mrs. Jessie Pridoux of This City and E. D. Eppley of Minneapolis, Tuesday Morning.

A pretty though unostentatious wedding took place at the home of L. Horr on North Stevens street at nine o'clock Tuesday morning by Rev. E. D. Eppley of Minneapolis and Mrs. Jessie Horr-Pridoux were united in marriage, Rev. A. G. Wilson performing the ceremony. The bride was attired in a handsome brown voile traveling dress and carried a bouquet of Easter lilies. The only attendants were the bride's little nephew and niece, David and Helen Horr. At 9:30 a wedding breakfast was served.

Aside from Mr. and Mrs. L. Horr and Miss Belle Horr, parents and sister of bride, the guests present were the following gentlemen and their wives: Hon. W. E. Brown, Dr. T. B. McAdoo, R. T. Tompkins, A. E. Weesner, B. L. Horr, M. McKee, M. R. Sullivan, Rev. A. G. Wilson, R. T. Pugh, also Mrs. Chas. Chas. Misses Lou and Virginia Vaughan, Nellie Pugh, Miss Maude Hosen of Tomahawk and Emily Horr of Pratic.

The bridal couple left on the 10:15 train for Philadelphia for a couple of weeks' visit and will be at home in Minneapolis after June 1st.

The bride through her charming personality holds a large circle of friends in this city and will be greatly missed in social affairs. The groom who was formerly cashier in the Bradley bank at Tomahawk, has a similar position in Minneapolis and is highly esteemed. The New North offers its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Eppley.

Fruit Prospects for 1904.

The State Horticultural Society aims to collect and disseminate information helpful to all. To this end a system of reports has been inaugurated by the Secretary intended to cover prospects for first crops, prevalence of destructive insects, diseases, etc. The following regarding extent of winter injury to fruit and flowers has been compiled from the April reports:

Varieties of apples killed: Gano, Grimes Golden, Jewaukee, Ben Davis, Baldwin and Fall Orange. Fruit buds on standard kinds only slightly injured. None of these except Jewaukee, have been recommended by the Society and we must now add that to list of doubtful ones.

Plums: Native varieties reported uninjured in every case. European plums, trees badly injured and fruit buds 50 to 100 per cent dead. Japanese plums proved harder than European but will be a very light crop; fruit buds reported 20 to 100 percent killed.

Cherries suffered less than plums and are generally reported in good condition.

Raspberries and blackberries were killed to the new line where not protected. This means a short crop. Strawberries came out in excellent condition. Roses were badly injured where unprotected. Reports received from 35 counties show less injury in northern Wis. than in southern part, probably due to heavier snow fall in north.

FREDERICK CRAYFIELD, Sec. Wis. State Horticultural Society.

How to Treat a Sprained Ankle.

A sprained ankle usually treated will disable a man for three or four weeks. This is an unnecessary loss of time, for many cases have been recovered in less than one week's time when Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly and freely applied. It allays the pain and soreness and quickly restores the parts to a healthy condition. For sale by Anderle & Hinnman.

Olaf Rosen spent part of last week on business at Minneapolis.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

| 1904 | MAY | 1904 |
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Uncle Sam now has the deed to the Panama canal strip. Nothing more remains to be done but to dig the canal.

The burning of the New Jersey phonograph factory cost the insurance companies \$500,000. Talk is not so cheap, after all.

"Gen." Coxey has become a financier and floated a \$500,000 bond issue. Gen. Coxey is more successful at floating than he was at walking.

A Chicago boy has just been allowed \$14,000 damages against a railroad for the loss of a foot, which strikes us as a pretty stiff figure even for a Chicago foot.

The fate of the Chicago street-car bandits ought to discourage the sale of dime novels for the time being, but it is very doubtful if it does.

"Is Individual Wealth an Injury?" Inquires Lyman J. Gage. Never having been afflicted in this manner, we are reluctantly compelled to plead our inability to answer.

The per capita of governmental expenditures in the United States, which is \$19.75, is the lowest in the world. And Uncle Sam gives the biggest equivalent for the money.

It appears that the Mormons have got to quarreling among themselves over the polygamy question. This will probably settle it much more quickly than the United States government could.

The campaign committees are getting ready to distribute tons of literature—under congressional frank, of course—and those great speeches that were not delivered in congress will soon begin to see the light of day.

The scientist who is taking a careful study of mosquitoes to the Louisiana purchase exposition is engaged in a wholly superfluous task. There has never been any complaint of a lack of mosquitoes in St. Louis.

After he has broken up everything else into junk, will Admiral Togo please turn his attention to the Russian language? A few skillfully placed mines might break it up into more easily managed lengths.

With the influence of men like Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell and of the older and more experienced unions arrayed against violence the outlook is anything but a hopeless one. May the campaign of education be swift.

During the month of March the city of Portland, Ore., shipped more wheat abroad than any other port in the United States. The commanding position of this country on the Pacific is shown in many ways and the Isthmian canal will vastly strengthen it.

Aerial navigation may succeed rapidly, but it is not a sport for the day may not be far off when one may be able to witness races in the skies. Private advice received from Paris have conveyed the interesting information that W. Gould Brokaw had placed an order with M. Santos Dumont for the construction of an elaborate flying machine for Mr. Brokaw's personal use.

John Mitchell in his article in the Interior presents an irrefutable array of reasons against the use of physical violence by unions during the conduct of their strikes. Violence is against the law. It forfeits public sympathy for the union cause. It is a sign of weakness. It is a short-sighted device, alluring perhaps for the moment, but certain to work harm in the long run to the union that adopts it.

The tenth annual conference on international arbitration at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., June 1-5, has shown remarkable growth. The first meeting in 1895 only about 50 persons attended. Now it has so difficulty in getting together for nearly a week 250 educators, jurists, diplomats, statesmen and business leaders. This growth is due largely to the fact that the conference has adhered strictly to its subject. It has sought simply to promote the principle of international arbitration, without going astray in the limitless fields of the general peace propaganda.

There are quite strong symptoms in Chicago at this early day of suppressing the next Fourth of July "celebration." Where a movement begins so low beforehand, it shows that public sentiment has been smoldering. The feelings of last year are still warm. The people have not forgotten nor forgiven. The present method of celebrating the Fourth of July in cities is doomed. Detonations as a means of expressing joy or defiance are to be no more. Fourth of July celebrations now-a-days are not "celebrations," but have become a form of rioting.

To few men is it given to receive such a tender of admiration and good will as was accorded Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in the closing hours of the first session of the Fifty-eighth congress. The popular acclaim of a conquering hero and the generous salutes to a chief executive on a swing around the circle are gratifying, but they cannot compare with this spontaneous offering of affection from men with whom the recipient had worked and fought, by the majority of whom he had been chosen leader, and by all of whom he was revered.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speaker Cannon. In an interview at Washington, stated emphatically that he would not accept the republican nomination for vice president if it were tendered him. His only ambition is to be re-elected speaker of the house.

Plans for Red Cross reorganization were presented at the conference in Washington, and probably will be adopted. Appointment by President Roosevelt is provided for.

In Washington a jury was selected to try Gen. James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, formerly of the post office department, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

By a vote of 187 to 124 the house of commons rejected a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Irish crimes act.

The secretary of the treasury has upset the attorney general's plan for having Morgan & Co. handle the \$10,000,000 canal fund. Morgan must put up \$400,000 security first.

Formal transfer of the Panama Canal property has been made in Panama to a representative of the United States and the stars and stripes were hoisted over the office.

Losses by fire in the United States and Canada for April are estimated at \$13,623,000.

THE EAST.

Samuel J. Parks, the New York labor leader, who was sent to Sing Sing prison some months ago, after his conviction on a charge of extortion, died in the prison of consumption.

All the large shipyards in the metropolitan district of New York, with two exceptions, are tied up as the result of a strike of the boiler makers.

Bakers' strike has caused a bread famine in Boston.

Speaker Cannon, it has been decided, will preside at the national republican convention and ex-Gov. Black, of New York, will nominate Roosevelt.

Gold from Japan to the amount of \$2,775,000 was received by telegraph at the subtreasury at New York from San Francisco.

At Williamsport, Pa., Elias Deemer was renominated for congress by the republican convention of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district.

Through an explosion of gas which occurred at the No. 11 colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, at Plymouth, Pa., two men were killed.

James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, has been selected by the supporters of Judge Alton B. Parker for chairman of the democratic national committee.

It is expected that ex-Gov. Black, of New York, will make the principal speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt at the national convention.

United States Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, who is seriously ill, is deliberately making preparations for death, which he feels is not far away.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The republican convention of the Twentieth judicial district of Iowa unanimously nominated Judge W. S. Withrow to a third term.

Father Edward Geary, assistant pastor of Holy Family Catholic church, at Omaha, Neb., died as the result of injuries inflicted on him by highwaymen.

The republican convention for the nomination of candidates for state officers will be held in St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, June 2.

Near Newport, Ind., a powder mill owned by the Northwestern Powder company was blown up. Four men were killed outright and two were injured.

Because of the small demand for their products all of the flour mills in Minneapolis have closed until trade increases to warrant resumption of business.

At Waterloo, Ia., Benjamin P. Birdsell was renominated by acclamation by republicans of the Third congressional district of Iowa.

A national convention of the national liberty party will be held in St. Louis July 6. The party is composed of negroes, and it is stated that the convention will nominate candidates for president and vice president.

The R. W. England, a new steel freighter, was launched at the Great Lakes Engineering works, situated on the Detroit river just below Detroit.

The new boat is 276 feet long, has 50 feet beam and 28 feet depth.

Hon. Roswell P. Bishop was renominated by acclamation by the Ninth Michigan district republican convention.

The death of Mrs. Paulina L. Stearns occurred at Ludington, Mich. She was 54 years old and the wife of Justus S. Stearns, a prominent lumberman and politician who has been one of the prominent candidates for the republican nomination for governor.

From Pensacola, Fla., a representative fleet of United States warships sailed for a cruise across the Atlantic and into the Mediterranean.

The venerated relic, the Liberty Bell, will be taken from Philadelphia to St. Louis. It will remain there throughout the exposition under a constant guard of Philadelphia policemen.

At Winchester, Tenn., three men were hanged and two others at Pittsburg, Pa. All had been convicted of murder.

An young man named Michael Trucius boasted that he would climb a 150-foot tower at St. Ignace, Ill., or break his neck. He fell while the crowd was cheering and was killed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tokio has received official reports to the effect that the harbor of Port Arthur is effectively closed by the Japanese, who sank nine merchant steamers in the channel.

Losses of the Russians in the battle of Kiliucheng were reported officially as 2,000 men and 40 officers, with 700 wounded.

A telegram from Berlin says Dalry has been abandoned by the Russians. The government of Panama has decided to appoint Don Jose Domingo de Obaldia as minister of Panama to the United States.

The Hungarian novelist, Maurus Jokai, died at Budapest from inflammation of the lungs. He was 73 years of age.

The congress of Venezuela, after having declared itself a constitutional assembly, conferred on Gen. Castro full dictatorial powers for a year with the title of provisional president.

Vice Admiral Togo's fleet bombarded Port Arthur on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was still off that harbor at last report.

It is announced that Viceroy Alexieff and Grand Duke Boris escaped from Port Arthur, fearing to be held there during the siege.

An army of 65,000 Japanese, under Gen. Oku, is reported landing at Pilsow. This means a long siege of Port Arthur.

LATER NEWS.

Viceroy Alexieff and his staff narrowly escaped being captured by the Japanese while leaving Port Arthur.

Several white have occurred at Warsaw, Russia.

Chas. M. Robinson, of Sioux City, Ia., was fatally gored by a bull.

Owen Dighton, of Eldora, Ia., was killed by lightning.

Chicago fears bread famine on account of bakers' strike.

Seven inmates escaped from the insane asylum at Independence, Ia.

Fire on the Boston wharves does \$100,000 damage.

The Chinese pavilion at St. Louis is formally dedicated.

Port Arthur is cut off from the outside world. The Japanese landed at Port Adams and at Pilsow.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, one of the most picturesque figures in politics, and perhaps the most astute politician in the United States, is calmly and deliberately making preparations for his death.

Five miners are entombed and are believed to be dead as a result of a fierce fire which is burning in the Locust Gap colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company at Shamokin, Pa.

Former Gov. Waller and Dr. Brothers all but come to blows in Connecticut democratic convention, in which Parkermen are victors.

Great panic is prevented when fire breaks out in New York theater by coolness and good management.

Board of lady managers of the St. Louis fair plans reception for Miss Alice Roosevelt when she visits fair.

Edwin Benson, son of T. H. Benson, was killed by lightning while standing under a tree for shelter from a thunder storm at Appleton, Minn.

The school house and many other buildings at Wichita Valley, Texas, were destroyed by a tornado. Sam Horton, teacher, was fatally injured.

Forest fires threaten the little town of Highbridge, Wis.

Lennon Champron was hanged at Walla Walla, Wash., for the murder of Lottie Bruce.

At Maron, Texas, Mrs. Mary Wagley and daughter, Annie, and John Wagley were killed by a tornado.

August Atrook, of LaCrosse, Wis., committed suicide by eating a quarter of a pound of Paris green.

Burglars robbed Frye Packard's store at Earlham, Iowa, of several hundred dollars.

Secretary Shaw signed a warrant for \$10,000,000 to be paid J. P. Morgan & Co., as disbursing agents of the Panama canal purchase.

The limited train on the Lake Shore road ran down and killed four unknown men at Elgin, O.

Congressman Champ Clark was renominated by the democrats of the North Missouri district.

While a revival was in progress at Walnut, Ind., unknown persons dashed a large bottle of chloroform over the congregation. Numerous persons were overcome and had to be dragged out of doors.

M. Cadamo, president of Fern, is dead, after lingering illness.

RUSSIANS ARE IN FULL RETREAT

GEN. KUROPATKIN HAS ABANDONED FENGWANGCHENG.

JAPANESE OCCUPY PLACE

Czar's Forces Are Falling Back on the Road to Mukden—Are Preparing to Evacuate Newchwang.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—Gen. Kuropatkin has sent the following telegram under date of May 7: "Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch reports that the enemy's cavalry and units of their advanced guard occupied Fengwangcheng today. Two companies and two squadrons of their force proceeded toward Hailiangpao. Our cavalry and units withdrew towards Schirlejano. Scouts from Fengwangcheng report that two Japanese divisions advanced May 7 towards Fengwangcheng by the main road from Hailiangpao. A third division advancing by the valley of the Ai River occupied a position near Kharandapao and posted batteries to fire upon Fengwangcheng, counting upon finding our troops there. The Japanese advanced slowly and very cautiously upon Fengwangcheng."

Another Capture.

Tokio, May 9.—A detachment of the Japanese army operating on the Liaotung peninsula dispersed small bands of Russian troops on Friday and captured Pulation, a railroad station. The Japanese destroyed the railway and telegraph, thus severing the Russian communication with Port Arthur.

In Full Retreat.

London, May 9.—Gen. Kuropatkin has been defeated at Fengwangcheng, and his army is in full retreat toward Mukden, closely pursued by the Japanese. The few details at hand show that Kuropatkin outperformed the Russian command in the details of the fighting have not been received. A dispatch from Amoy indicates the battle for the possession of Fengwangcheng began on Wednesday and that the losses on both sides were heavy. Dispatches to Paris from St. Petersburg show that at the end of the fighting the Japanese army occupied the heights commanding the Russian position. Kuropatkin gave his attention to the enemy in his front, but Kuropatkin, with a large force—declared at St. Petersburg to be 50,000 men—turned the Russian left flank. Kuropatkin's army was enveloped, and he ordered a retreat along the road to Mukden. The Japanese army then entered Fengwangcheng.

Russian Losses on May 1.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian losses in Kiliucheng last Sunday were seven officers and 153 men killed, 600 men missing, and 1,850 wounded. Gen. Kashtalinsky, it is stated, was wounded in the head by the bursting of a shell.

Will Evacuate Newchwang.

Newchwang, May 9.—There is every indication that the Russians have decided to evacuate Newchwang. Troops have been leaving here all day long. Forts have been dismantled and all artillery have been placed on board trains. All the local transportation has been commandeered by the Russian authorities. There is current here a native rumor that Japanese troops are in Poochan bay (on the west side of the Liaotung peninsula, and about 60 miles from Port Arthur), but this report lacks confirmation. The fear is held here that if the Russians leave and the Japanese do not at once take possession of Newchwang the brigands, who are now across the river near Yingkow, will pillage the place. The foreign residents are prepared to resist the brigands should they come over. The British consul has requested that a gunboat be sent to Newchwang. The Russians probably will destroy the gunboat should it venture to Newchwang.

Depression in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—Two official dispatches circulated to increase the depression existing among all circles in Russia were given out Sunday night. From the point of view of the progress of the campaign the most important is that regarding the capture by the Japanese without opposition of Fengwangcheng, on May 6. The second gives details concerning the killed, wounded and missing among the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch, as the result of the fighting on the Yalu, the number of which totals 2,270 officers and men. Gen. Kuropatkin forwarded a message from Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch, who had been in command of the column retreating from Fengwangcheng, which described the movements of the enemy in connection with the occupation of the town.

Intended to Evacuate.

The information caused no surprise to the officials, who had already been advised of the decision that no attempt would be made to hold Fengwangcheng, the superiority of the Japanese in all fighting arms entering a disaster similar to that at Kiliucheng. Therefore Gen. Zassalitch was given strict orders that there should be no fight of the rear guard. The Russians left while Gen. Kuropatkin was making his dispositions for a big battle. The Japanese approached from two directions along the main road and up the valley, placing batteries so as to command the town. This procedure on the part of Gen. Kuropatkin shows that the entire Japanese plan of operation had been thoroughly prepared, and that every division commander knew exactly what he should do.

Close Call for Alexieff.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—Port Arthur was cut off by the Japanese who landed at Port Adams. Admiral Alexieff managed to escape from Port Arthur with the war money chest in a train just ahead of that upon which the Japanese fired. So near two of the numerous items of news served out to the people of this city, who have scarcely stopped rubbing their eyes over them.

Alexieff Reported Wounded.

Japanese troops fired on what probably was the last train out of Port Arthur as it passed near Port Adams. They used artillery and small arms and killed or wounded several Chinese. It is reported here that Viceroy Alexieff was slightly wounded prior to his departure from Port Arthur. He barely escaped from there before the Japanese closed the lines of communication.

The Russian general staff have moved from Liaoyang to Mukden. Russians here will not talk of the situation for fear that they may impart some information. They do not consider that their forces here are sufficient to hold this section of the country. It is probable that the Russian troops will withdraw to Harbin. The Russian civilians at Newchwang are leaving hurriedly, and many natives are fleeing the city in fear that they will be subjected to maltreatment at the hands of the brigands.

Japanese Losses at Port Arthur.

Tokio, May 9.—The casualties in the last attempt of the Japanese fleet to block Port Arthur, which took place on May 3, are one officer, Commander T. Kiyang, commanding the steamer Teco Maru, and six men killed; four men seriously and five officers and 11 men slightly wounded. Fourteen officers and 74 men are missing and eight officers and 36 men were wounded. All the officers of the blocking ships, including Commander Takayangi, who was killed, have been decorated and granted annuities by the emperor.

University to Celebrate.

Wisconsin State Institution to Hold Elaborate Jubilee Exercises Next Month.

Madison, Wis., May 9.—The programme, now complete, of the jubilee exercises of the University of Wisconsin to be held during the week beginning Sunday, June 5, which are to include the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the first class in 1851, the inauguration of President Charles Richard Van Hise and the fifty-first commencement of the university, indicate that the occasion will be one of great interest not only to the alumni and others interested in higher education, but to the people of the whole state.

The responses received thus far indicate that there will be a larger attendance than originally anticipated. Some 100 American and foreign universities have accepted the invitations and will be represented by one or more delegates. At recent meetings of the alumni associations in New York, Washington, Milwaukee and St. Louis much enthusiasm was manifested in the coming celebration and from the responses thus far received it is evident that there will be over 1,500 alumni present.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the spectacular features of the jubilee, which will include a torchlight procession by 2,000 undergraduates, the pipe of peace ceremony and the water fete on Lake Mendota.

Mayor Indicted for Conspiracy.

Joliet, Ill., May 9.—Mayor William C. Crelfus, three of his police officers and one citizen were indicted Saturday for conspiracy. The policemen were also held for alleged intimidation of voters. The cause grows out of an election in the First ward. The mayor and police officers are alleged to have interfered with a number of republican Italians, who, by arrests, threats, and other means were prevented from voting. The mayor attempted to prevent evidence before the grand jury, but the jurors decided it was rebuttal evidence, and refused to hear him.

Fill Many Pulpits.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 9.—Bishops, ministers and presiding elders in attendance upon the Methodist Episcopal general conference occupied pulpits in Protestant churches in Los Angeles, Pasadena and all the surrounding cities and towns within a radius of 60 miles Sunday, and every place of worship was crowded at morning and evening services to listen to distinguished speakers.

Death of W. A. J. Sparks.

St. Louis, May 9.—W. A. J. Sparks, former congressman, who for many years was prominent in Missouri and Illinois politics, died at his residence here. Mr. Sparks served in the Illinois state senate, and in 1876 was elected to congress, where he served 16 years. During President Cleveland's administration Mr. Sparks was commissioner of the general land office.

AN EARNEST PLEA FROM CHURCHMEN

STRONG DOCUMENT AGAINST DIVORCE ISSUED.

GREAT DANGER OF THE EVIL

Inter-Church Conference Appeal for Stricter Recognition of the Sanctity of the Marriage Relation.

Philadelphia, May 9.—The inter-church conference on marriage and divorce, a body representing officially 14 leading denominations, has issued through its secretary, Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., an appeal to the public, calling attention to several aspects of the divorce question. The paper is the beginning of a national campaign of education upon the subject, to be followed by efforts to secure the enactment of laws in the state legislature, and ultimately it is thought of an amendment to the constitution of the United States. Already action has been taken by the conference looking toward the prevention of remarriage, by ministers of other communions, of divorcees whom clergymen of their own faith have refused to marry.

Churches Participating.

This movement is the first occasion of any sort upon which the representatives of the great denominations have officially come together. The members of the conference include many of the most eminent ecclesiastics and laymen in the churches. The denominations which subscribe to the appeal are: Protestant Episcopal church in the United States; Presbyterian church in the United States; Methodist Episcopal church south; Reformed church of America; United Presbyterian church in the United States; Lutheran church; Baptist churches; the Congregational churches; the Universalist churches; the Unitarian churches; the Reformed Presbyterian church; the Cumberland Presbyterian church; the Alliance of the Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian service.

The Appeal.

Following is an abstract of the appeal:

"First of all we plead for the cultivation of the grace of purity; for the careful guarding of children within the atmosphere of home by parents, and for the realization of the dignity of our physical nature lifted to such high honor by the incarnation.

A Dangerous Condition.

"We plead for a recognition of the sanctity of marriage. We are facing a condition in our country to-day which threatens danger to the most sacred things. The very sanctity of human life and of human love is assaulted and profaned. Manhood, womanhood and childhood, the home and the family, are involved; and neither civil legislation nor ecclesiastical discipline can save them, until and unless the conscience of Christian humanity is reached. Behind the monster of polygamy, behind the spectre of the lax divorce court, with its collusions, its corruptions and its contamination, stands the sad fact of the low ideal of marriage. It is true that the element of mutual consent and the element of legal contract enter into it, but underneath and behind these, as the sure foundation, stands the revelation of God's Holy Word.

The Holiness of Marriage.

"Marriage is a holy thing. Marriage is the institution of God Himself, and is sanctified under the solemnities of the old sanction by our blessed Lord. This is the root of the matter. Reformation must begin here. Children must be taught. Young men and young women must be made to feel it. Protected in purity, boy and girl, man and woman alike, must be trained to look with reverent eyes upon the holiness of this estate; upon its mysteriousness as something higher and deeper and larger than can be measured or reached by the low ideas of convenience, of worldly advantage, of the gratification of passion, or by the light and easy estimate of the consent of the passing personal fancy and the mutual recognition of the civil contract.

Startling Statistics.

"What words can we find to express the abhorrence which ought to rise in righteous indignation against the present possibilities and the existing facts of the divorce habit in America? Just now polygamous Utah looms large and ugly in our minds. But we must look nearer home to realize the true condition of things. The proportion of divorces to marriages in 1902 in eight states reporting statistics is as follows: In Maine, 1 to 6; in New Hampshire, 1 to 8; in Vermont, 1 to 10; in Massachusetts, 1 to 16; in Rhode Island, 1 to 8; in Ohio, 1 to 8.5; in Indiana, 1 to 7.6; in Michigan, 1 to 11. In these states there has been a steady and rapid increase in divorces during the decade, and this increase is believed to be true of the country at large.

Seeking Preventive Measures.

"We are setting ourselves earnestly to study what best methods the churches can adopt and what wise measures should be asked in civil legislation to abate this disaster. The results of our study we hope to present in subsequent statements and appeals. But this appeal is to the conscience of Christian people to cleanse and purify the atmosphere of public opinion and social recognition. The fear of legalized polygamy in one state is enhanced by the fact of unholy divorce in many states. The faces of Christian people must be set against this. The voices of Christian people must be lifted against this, not only to secure civil legislation, not only to enforce church discipline, but to correct the tendency, to control the inclination and to condemn the fact. We are pleading for the home, for the family, for the children born and to be born, for the protection of society, and for the preservation of the state. We ask you to unite with us in earnest effort, so that more and more the manhood, the womanhood and the childhood of America may make itself heard and felt in the determined purpose to stem the currents which are sapping the foundations of all that is best and holiest and dearest in human life.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Tried to Puncture His Brain.

Henry Morrison, who is charged with having killed his wife and daughter, attempted to end his life in the county jail at Richland Center by driving a piece of wire, like a nail, into his heart and then through his forehead. Both attempts proved futile, the man giving up on account of the pain. The sheriff found him with the wire sticking in his scalp, and removed it with great difficulty. Morrison said he had found the wire wrapped around a bar of the cell. He straightened it out and tried to press it through the flesh to his heart. Nearly fainting before accomplishing this, he then took off his shoes and tried to puncture his skull, using the shoe heel as a hammer. His wounds are not serious.

Meets Peculiar Death.

Mrs. William Jackson met death at Appleton under peculiar circumstances. After staying in her home two weeks, fearing that her divorced husband would kill her, as he had threatened, the received word that he had died at Plymouth, Wis., of heart failure. Singing and whistling, she went out into her yard, where her dress caught fire from a burning rubbish pile. She was fatally burned. Her ten-year-old brother was badly burned trying to help her, but will recover. Mrs. Jackson was 26 years old.

Potato Famine at Wausau.

Wausau is in the midst of a potato famine

Feeding the Beligerents in the Far East

It is a Problem That Is Easier for Japan to Solve Than for Russia

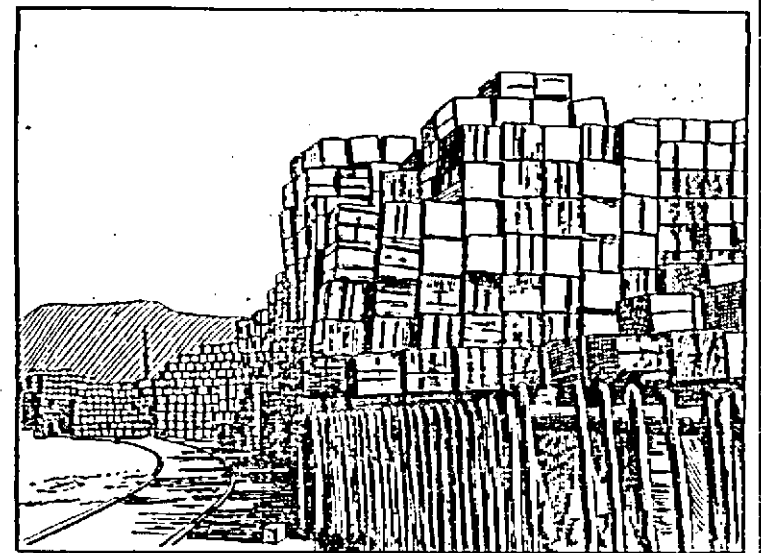
To supply an army in the field with food stuffs, more especially when the base is a long way off, is a matter of much forethought and difficulty, and one which is placed in a most marked manner before the Russians. Mukden is some 200 to 250 miles from the scene of action at the present time. Harbin is some 500 to 600 miles off. Again, these places in their turn have to be renewed from a base some thousands of miles farther away. Manchuria is not a food-producing country; cattle are scarce, and oats are grown solely in the northern part near Harbin, and then not in any great quantity. There are only four flour-mills at Harbin, now taken over by the troops. The natives are most unfriendly and will not bring in supplies; hay, which is required for the artillery horses, which are imported from Russia, is most difficult to procure.

In Newchwang the Russians have commandeered all the stores to be obtained there, and the principal firms and all their goods taken, with a very slight chance of payment in the distant future. There is also a considerable amount of bean-cake for the horses in

both big and little, is short, that the food supply is inadequate for any protracted siege, and that it cannot be replaced easily. One of the last cargo boats to reach that port just previous to the breaking out of hostilities carried whisky exclusively. As an evidence of this one of the passengers on the boat secured a photograph of the cargo after it had been unloaded and piled upon the wharf, or at least of such part of it as his camera would encompass.

The Japanese, in contrast with the meat-and-bread-eating Russian, has a plentiful supply. One of the last cargo boats to reach that port just previous to the breaking out of hostilities carried whisky exclusively. As an evidence of this one of the passengers on the boat secured a photograph of the cargo after it had been unloaded and piled upon the wharf, or at least of such part of it as his camera would encompass.

The system of transporting supplies from Japan is most perfect. All supplies are done up in packages covered in matting, of a size that can easily be lifted by two men. There is therefore no wastage, and the difficulty of transit is reduced to a minimum. These packages are put on steamers, then transferred to smaller tugs, of which the Japs have plenty and the Russians none, then from the tugs to the small boats, where again



A CARGO OF WHISKY ON THE WHARF AT PORT ARTHUR.

the bean-mills. When hostilities began there could have been few provisions in Newchwang, as stores are brought up from Shanghai, Tientsin, and Chifu while the port is open, and it has been closed since the middle of December until now. Port Arthur is in a worse plight, for from the number of steamers reported in the papers to have been chartered to bring provisions to Port Arthur, many of which boats fell into the hands of the Japanese, it is evident that there could not have been very much beyond the ordinary supply regularly kept in the place. At the time of the Boxer scare the Russians had only 2,000 men in Port Arthur; then, of course, the fortifications were not completed. It was from Chifu that the Russians obtained their vegetables, cattle, and the ponies on which the ordinary Cossack is mounted. This source of supplies has now been cut off.

It was a strange thing that Glasberg, the naval contractor to the Russian fleet, should get one of the first shells in his stores on the Bund, and that the Russian bank should have fared similarly. This clearly shows how accurate was the information the Japanese had of Port Arthur, and how well they used that information in directing their fire. Had the mining department of the railway had fair play and proper machinery, their mines at Whangtong and Moichuan would have proved themselves invaluable during the war. The Russians transport their stores in two-horse carts with two wheels, and the horse-drawn carts constitute a great difficulty. Doubtless the Japanese will in time use the mule of the country for transport purposes. The British Indian government during the Boxer trouble bought a very considerable number of these mules, and found them most useful. The Russians also largely used them on their advance from Newchwang to Mukden during the Boxer trouble. It will, however, be the feeding and housing of the field-batteries that will give the authorities the most anxiety.

Of only one thing have we any assurance that Port Arthur is well supplied. We have reason to believe that the supply of ammunition for the guns,

the Japanese surpasses the Russian, as he is a born boatman. For this reason the Japs seized the waterway to Tientsin in 1900, whereas the Russians seized the railway; and it is beyond doubt that the Japs will use the waterway from Newchwang to Mukden as a means of transport during this, as well as in the China-Japan war. The Japs, on the other hand, having command of the sea, bring their wood from Japan in small bundles, as they did in the time of the Boxer trouble.

From the shore, on which, owing to their light-draught steamers and small boats, they can land with considerable facility at many points, their supplies are transported to bases in light carts, most adaptable to the country they will have to fight in. These vehicles are in strong contrast to the heavy Russian cart. The weak point in the Japanese cart is that they are set too low, but doubtless this was seen during 1900, and has been remedied. Again, the Russians have no corps of transport-men other than the Cossack, whereas the Japanese troops have only to fight, for they bring their own corps of coolies—strong, well-built men, capable of doing the best of work.

These men were tried by the British generals in Tientsin, but were found to be failures, as with foreigners they were mutinous, not being at all amenable to foreign discipline. There can be no doubt that Japan, in both her supply and transport, is as well found and equipped as it is possible for her to be. Japan's arrangements were beyond praise during the Boxer trouble, and doubtless there will be many surprises such as was the island to the southeast of Port Arthur prepared as a torpedo base under the very eyes of the Russian fleet.

Russia has nothing in order, and can depend neither on the railway nor the country for supplies or transport; hence the viceroy's wise move to Harbin.

ABLE TO REPORT PROGRESS.

"Spoonmore, how are you getting along with your new girl?"

"Swimmingly. I've made her think I am a pretty to-behold melaucholy, and I've succeeded in getting both her parents down on me."—Chicago Tribune.

FOR MADEMOISELLE

DAINTY AND SEASONABLE FASHIONS FOR THE YOUNG MISSES.

PRETTY SUMMER FABRICS.

Out of Them the Bright Girl May Construct Attractive Garments for Her Own Wear—About Hats.

MANY chances of making dainty little garments for herself fall to the lot of the modern girl, now that really pretty materials are obtainable so cheaply, and now also that fashion seems to look so kindly upon the many charming modes which are eminently suitable for the very fact of their simplicity, to the special requirements of mademoiselle. Just now, when the summer season is almost upon us with its wealth of light and dainty materials for charming and inexpensive gowns, seems an appropriate time to say something to the girls along that line.

To the girl who is going away for the summer to the seashore or lake or mountain resort, or the girl who is to spend the months at home, something quite new and very pretty in the way of a dainty dressing jacket is just such a jacket as this which our artist has illustrated in one of the accompanying sketches, and although the design is an exceptionally pretty one, the jacket might nevertheless be very successfully attempted by a clever home dressmaker, such as many of the girls of the present day have proved themselves to be.

The material suggested for the dressing jacket in question is one of the new patterns in Vignette, with little bunches of flowers in pale shades of pink and green, scattered over an ivory-white background. The jacket is pretty gathered on cords all the way round, the cords going across the back and front, and also along the top of the sleeve. The collar is of fine muslin or lawn, with white embroidery. It is, of course, detachable as it will probably need to be washed more often than the jacket itself. If embroidered lawn is not forthcoming the collar might be made out of two embroidered handkerchiefs, cut across diagonally, so that they make four points. This collar is finished in front in quite a new way, with large buttons covered with ribbon, and sewn in the center of ribbon rosettes, which are then finished with loops and ends. The sleeves are drawn into a band of embroidered lawn, and finished with knitted lawn frills, and rosettes and loops of ribbon to match the trimming in front.

This delightful little jacket for smart occasions, but for those who prefer something of a simpler kind the same idea might be carried out very successfully in floral Vignette, without any ribbon trimming, and with collar and cuffs of plain cream Vignette, outlined with feather-stitching or narrow cream silk washing braid. The petticoat which has been sketched with this dressing jacket would be very suitable for early summer wear, made in fine white alpaca, a material which is not used as



A DAINY DRESSING JACKET.

often as it might be, I think, for smart but useful summer petticoats. The three full bouffants, at the hem, are seen on a deeper founce, which should be protected underneath by a second thickness of the material simply hemmed. These bouffants might have three little tufts to border the hem of each, or, if a still smarter effect is aimed at, each bouffant might be adorned with three rows of white satin baby ribbon.

An idea which might appeal to some girls would be to have the petticoat itself of white alpaca, and then arrange the deep founce and the three small frills in white lace silk, so that the

effect is that of a silk skirt, while the cost is considerably less, and the durability considerably greater. This idea might be carried out, of course, equally well in colors, as in white, with the advantage that the colors, unless very pale shades were chosen, would be far more economical than white.

Our other illustration represents one of the latest and prettiest versions of the coat and skirt costume, a simple, but becoming style, which is likely to be worn all the summer through, since there can be no longer any doubt that the neat, semi-fitting, and occasionally even light-fitting Eton coats and boleros will quite take the place of the loose Russian blouses and pouched frocks, which have been popular now for such a long time. This pretty dress should be made in a fine smooth cloth or soft tweed in a pale shade of pastel green, the coat arranged with an applique and strapings of white box-cloth, and further adorned with small dull gold buttons arranged in groups of three.

The coat is cut with the prevailing slope on the shoulder, where the seam is hidden under a strapping of white standing cloth, and at the wrists there are those full ruffles of fine lawn, which are also to be seen on most of the new walking costumes for the late spring and early summer. Deep ruffles of lawn or lace, chiffon or mousseline de soie, are everywhere asserting themselves, and mademoiselle may be glad to know of this fact, so that she may provide herself beforehand with a goodly



THE LATEST COAT AND SKIRT COSTUME.

stock of these dainty dress accessories. These lace ruffles, by the way, are most satisfactory when they are made up on special little bands of their own into which they can be gathered or folded, so that they are complete in themselves. The band can then be tucked quite lightly into the sleeves and the whole thing can be easily removed to be washed or cleaned. Girls who may chance to have nice little pieces of real lace given to them, from time to time, as some lucky girls do, should make a point of collecting and saving them carefully, with a view to the manufacture of these dainty ruffles in the immediate future.

But to return once more to our sketch, whence I have wandered to give this little digression on the subject of ruffles, the style of the graceful walking skirt is well worth noticing carefully. The wide flat pleats, which are outlined with tailor-stitching, run downwards from the waist, and give the effect of an overskirt, bordered along the edges by lines of stitching and groups of dull gold buttons. These pleats come only at the sides and back, leaving a plain panel down the center of the front, and the skirt is finished near the hem with double box-pleats to form a founce. At the waist there is a wide ruffled belt of white soft kid, drawn through a large buckle of dull gold.

In the matter of hats, mademoiselle will have a wide choice this summer, and she must indeed be very difficult to suit if she is not able to find something that will be specially becoming to her. The hats with turn-down mushroom brims are not to be despised by any means for country wear, since they give a good shade to the eyes, while to the average girl they are quite surprisingly becoming. For morning wear they are pretty trimmed either with a very wide frayed-out ruche of lace silk or else with choicest of soft satin ribbon, arranged round the crown in graduated sizes. For morning wear, also, the straw hats, trimmed only with straw, are very appropriate. Sometimes the straw is arranged in the form of loops and bows, rosettes, or buckles. In other cases the straw is worked up into the close semblance of branches of small flowers, they roses and rose-buds, for example, fitted in various colors to match the straw hats upon which they will be used for trimmings.

FLINN OSMONDE.
Never Recovered.
"Mrs. Naggen lost her temper, didn't she?"
"She lost it years ago."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Irving Bacheller and His North Country

That Section of New York from which the Author Secures His Material

IRVING BACHELLER—welling to the estimable old-fashioned custom of making a celebrity out of an author, or of omitting the formal mister—is a woodsman through and through. His knowledge of forest and stream, and of the dwellers therein, he has obtained first-hand. His writings are permeated with the spirit of the woods.

Not only does Mr. Bacheller appear to us a writer closely familiar with Nature as found in the Adirondack woods, but an author studiously appreciative of that American of whom we have cause to be proud; of the plucky pioneer, the frontiersman of the early west, men capable of using their firearms when necessary and using them effectively, fearlessly, yet God-fearing, "dreamers that worked, adventurers that played," unlike the dare-devil, six-shooter cowboy and rizzer of the later west. We hold Mr. Bacheller interpreter of the life of the woods, and revealer of the character of the settler that laid the foundation of northern New York.

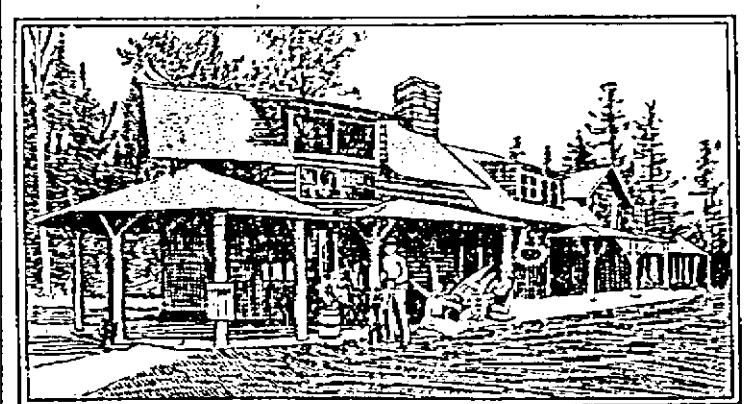
It was in this region Mr. Bacheller was born, at Pierpont, a little village in St. Lawrence county, just in the foot-hills of the Adirondack mountains. Here he spent his boyhood days; here went to the district school, took part in the debating societies, was a sharer in and observer of the social life he was later to picture. And here he roamed the woods, spending his time in that pregnant idleness which years later was to bear rich fruit. His father, however, thought this one of his seven children merely a lazy boy (not a budding genius), who bade fair to grow up good-for-nothing. He was a good boy, to be sure, but indolent, neglecting wood-pile and water-pail for aimless strolling and wandering.

The Bachellers lived on a farm, the one described in "Eben Holden" as belonging to David Brower, pleasantly situated in the Paradise Valley of Eben Holden fame—a valley reaching to

pleasant fellow, quiet yet jovial, democratic and generous; treating a guide as though he were a fellow-being, worthy of respect and courtesy. Alfred showed me letters received from his hero, letters couched in friendly phrase, as equal to equal, and told me that the author had sent him two books, his own writings, and that on the blank page of each had written a "nice verse" and the words "from Irving S. Bacheller to his friend, Alfred Benson." Money could not buy these of the proud, fond Benson.

Benson has caught some of the tricks of the trade and confides to me he believes Mr. Bacheller was up here really to get "material," and I have small doubt such was the case, and expecters long we shall have from the pen of this student of nature and of human nature a fine character-study of the habitat of the woods of to-day, the Adirondack guide. And in the brief glance of him I have enjoyed I am convinced he is worthy of Mr. Bacheller's study. There is Alfred, himself, who should be put in a book; Alfred, quiet, observant, skillful, plucky, dweller in the woods summer and winter, filled with woods lore—we go for a walk in the snowy forest and, pointing out the deer tracks, he sagely remarks concerning the traveler, whether "yearling doe, two-year-old or old buck," he looks up the slope from the river and says an otter has passed by; he comes in with a pretty slain marten and asks me to take his "pitcher" to send Mr. Bacheller.

Then there is Finley, old, unchangeable woodsman, enemy of the new order of things, enemy of the Adirondack aristocracy that has come up here and tried to take possession. Finley tows the rich men defiance and hunts his deer, traps and fur, catches his fish with little regard for landlord, though he has to scale his fences and look out for gamekeeper when he intrudes. Fire flashes from his gray eyes, his tall frame straightens, as he tells me of the new-



"A HUMBLE CAMP" IN THE NORTH COUNTRY.

distant hills and a river winding through it, glimmering in the sunlight, a long, wooded ledge breaking into naked, grassy slopes on one side of the valley and on the other a deep forest rolling to the far horizon; between them big patches of yellow grain and white backwaters and green pasture land and green meadows and the straight road with white houses on either side of it, glorious in a double fringe of golden rod and purple aster and yellow John's-wort and the deep blue of the Jacob's ladder.

"Looks a good deal like the promised land," said Uncle Eb.
Though not showing much enthusiasm for the tasks about the farm, the youthful Irving was not indolent when it came to books, liking to read, and reading, standing high in his classes, fond of oratorical flights and of trying his mettle in the debating tournaments that used to excite young gentlemen of an argumentative turn of mind. When he took the local court from his father and set out for the payment of the big town, he proved himself anything but an idler, worked away with the energy and endurance inherited from those hardy ancestors that traveled from Vermont to the New York wilderness, there to carve out a home and competence for their families; and worked with the hope mayhap inherited from his mother's Mayflower ancestry. Of the story of the successes and failures experienced by the creator of Eben Holden, newspaper readers are more or less familiar, so we shall merely refer to the fact that the way was not all flowery, that fame and financial returns did not come at a moment's call.

Mr. Bacheller is a fairly early riser, and his habit is to write until four o'clock in the afternoon—a long period for intellectual labor. For recreation he wisely chooses vigorous outdoor exercise, and his vacations are spent preferably in the woods, in trapping and fishing and hunting, in camp-life and whole-some outdoor living. In the portion of the Adirondack from which he is writing this sketch, he is a familiar figure. Guide and residents have much to tell me of the author that visits this delightful spot. I have recently employed as a winter guide and snowshoe instructor Benson, a youth that last summer led Mr. Bacheller to the best hunts for trout, directed his course through the pleasant woodland trails, and have been much interested to find that the salmon, after a month of that close companionship and guided, continues a hero.

Benson says he and Mr. Bacheller had their "pitchers" taken about 25 miles last summer when they were in the woods; that they got so used to folks stopping them and asking to let them get a snap, they didn't think anything of it at all. Mr. Bacheller, so his guide tells me, is big and lusty and can endure a good deal; will carry a pack himself, not expect a guide to do the whole thing, as do so many city fellows. He can hunt and fish, too; but is not like some—does not "want to fish till there isn't a trout left in the stream." He goes tramping along, seems to enjoy just walking and being in the woods, and when night comes is not tired and cross. I gather he is more of a naturalist than a sportsman, and that he is a



BACHELLER'S ADIRONDACK GUIDE.

Illustrates that all ladies included, most be polite in their intercourse with Uncle Phil.

Last summer Mr. Bacheller was one of a party staying at Uncle Phil's camp, the little shanty high up in the woods, far from any other camp-fire or frying-pan. He it was that Uncle Phil—who, like true Adirondack guide, is proud of his skill as a cook, inordinately proud of his pancake—overheard one of the ladies that had stopped overnight criticize the cakes of the previous evening. This, of course, was intolerable, and though remonstrated with by Mr. Bacheller, forthwith he bundled them out of the house, drove them away without a bite of breakfast. But he confided to Mr. Bacheller: "I know them rakes wasn't as good as usual; I'm sure they puttin' up a joke on me when they told me that last bakin' powder. You alls can depend on Mr. Royal, and that never was made by him; it's an injustice to Mr. Royal to think his bakin'-powder was in them cakes." KATHERINE ROYAL.

The Same Thing.

Hushaway—You don't mean to say that Chicker called you an ass?
Cleverness—Well, it amounted to the same thing. He said you and I were tarred with the same stick—Brooklyn Eagle.

RESCUE IN THE ANTARCTIC.

Dramatic Meeting of Noted Explorers Among the Ice Hills of the South Polar Circle.

As dramatic as the famous meeting of Dr. Nansen and Mr. Jackson on the ice of Franz-Josef Land in the summer of 1894 was that of Capt. Larsen, of the Swedish steamer Antarctic, Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, the Swedish explorer, and Capt. Irizar, of the Argentine gunboat Uruguay, among the ice hills of Louis-Philippe Land last November. The Nordenskjöld vessel Antarctic, which left Sweden in October, 1901, and had taken on board a lieutenant of the Argentine navy at Buenos Ayres, had landed Dr. Nordenskjöld and his party at Snow Hill, Louis-Philippe Land, in January, 1902, with provisions for two years. The steamer had then gone to the vicinity of Falkland Islands for an extended cruise.

According to the plan agreed upon, says Youth's Companion, the Antarctic was to return for the exploring party in January, 1902. On the fourth of that month, however, while passing between two ice fields in Terror bay, it was suddenly nipped and held fast. A hole was made in the quarter, through which water poured in a torrent. The steam-pumps were started, and for more than a month kept the vessel clear of water while she lay in the ice. Meanwhile all on board were ready to abandon ship.

At last, on February 12, she went clear of the ice and headed for land, but began to fill quickly. Capt. Larsen ran her against an ice-field, and landed the men and stores just before the steamer sank. The party succeeded in reaching Puntet Island, where the crew wintered with great hardships. One sailor died. Meanwhile, when the rescuers failed to arrive, Dr. Nordenskjöld wintered on Louis-Philippe Land, only 60 miles away.

When the summer of 1902 went by without a word from the explorer, the Swedish government took alarm and fitted out a relief expedition. Before it could sail, however, the energetic Argentine Republic had commissioned Capt. Irizar, of the gunboat Uruguay, to sail at once for the south sea and find Dr. Nordenskjöld. Accordingly, early in November—the opening of spring in those latitudes—Capt. Irizar landed on Louis-Philippe Land, and had the good fortune in the course of a short walk to meet two of Dr. Nordenskjöld's men who were hunting for penquins for food.

Quickly they led him over the ice mounds to the camp where Dr. Nordenskjöld and the others were. They had hardly exchanged greetings, and the leader was just saying that the Antarctic had not been seen, when over a hill on the other side came Capt. Larsen, the Argentine lieutenant, and five of his sailors, who crossed on the ice from Puntet Island, seeking their leader or some rescuer.

The reunion was as joyous as it was dramatic. The Argentine lieutenant, bareheaded, roughly clad, unshorn, hailed as an old comrade and superior to the commander of the Uruguay, and was delighted that the rescue should have been achieved by his own government. The relief of each party on learning that the others had come through almost unharmed may be imagined. Two days later the rest of the sailors were taken on board the Uruguay from Puntet Island, and soon from Southern South America news of their safety was flashed to the world.

Valuable meteorological and magnetic records, and notes and maps of canoe and inland explorations of the borders of Louis-Philippe and Oscar Second lands, Dr. Nordenskjöld brings back fossils which show that those now frigid regions were once possessed of a beautiful and bounteous vegetation.

SPARTAN JAPANESE WOMEN.

Send Their Husbands, Sons, Brothers and Sweethearts to War with Smiling Faces.

The letters sent by the war correspondents from Tokio are full of praise for the Spartan courage and resolution shown by Japanese women at the present crisis of their country's fortune, says the Washington Star. They send their husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts to the front with a smile upon their lips; they tell them to be proud of the chance to die for the mikado; they tell them that they must think only of their duty, and not of the girls they leave behind them.

This Spartan spirit has been cultivated in the woman of Japan more than 2,000 years, until it has become second nature to them. In olden days Japan produced a fine crop of Amazon warriors, whose exploits live in history and provided subjects for those delicately beautiful color prints of Toyokuni and Hiyoshichi which are now so popular among American artists and art collectors. Nowadays Japanese women do not go to war except as Red Cross nurses, although several of them, disguised as soldiers, tried to be sent to fight against China, and, according to the Japanese newspapers, many in the country parts have applied to enlist against Russia. But although they have to stay quietly at home, it is evident that the fighting spirit inherited from generations of warlike ancestors on both sides is as keen as ever.

Japanese girls, who seem so meek and tender and loving that the foreigner would never dream of associating with them, are taught from their earliest childhood to reverence the Empress Jizao, who conquered Korea, and are told all about the brave deeds of other Amazons who are distinguished in Japanese history.

His Wish.

Jigger—My wife talks to herself all the time.

Rigger—Is that so? I wish mine would.

—Detroit Free Press.

Do to Hard Luck Stories.

"Don't go round telling 'old' hard luck stories. The 'miser' of sympathy you give ain't worth no suspicion you excites of bein' a Jonah."—Washington Star.

Coal Mining in 1903.

In the coal mining industry in England the average time worked in 1902 was 3.69 days a week, the lowest proportion since 1900.

Curious Circumstance.

An English auctioneer was compelled to sell the furniture of his own household in lieu of a debt.

COPPER MIXTURE EFFECTIVE

Experiments on the efficacy of an old formula known as the Bordeaux mixture for the purification of water and the destruction of the fever germs as well as mosquitoes in stagnant pools and marshes are under way in New York city. Members of the medical profession are watching the work with interest, but no definite report has yet been made by the chemical division of the health department, and the officials say the work has not progressed far enough to establish the value of the discovery made recently by the agricultural department at Washington.

It is claimed by officials of the latter department that the mixture—a preparation of copper sulphate, lime and water used for many years in spraying fruit trees—is shown by the work of experts in the south to be an absolute eradicator of typhoid fever and malaria germs and that the water systems of large cities can be purified at small expense.

Owing to danger in the use of the formula except by experts it never has been tried on water until recently, when a government agent visited the south in hope of finding means of destroying a disease reported to be at-

tacking waterworks and other aquatic vegetation. His report showed that the mixture not only destroyed the fever germs in an hour, but caused all frog slime in the ponds to sink and clarified the water so that it could be used for the table. The officials claim as a result one of the greatest strides in recent years toward improving the public health.

Spanish Ghoul.

For a long period robbers have been violating the burial vaults of the most important aristocratic families of Madrid. These tombs are in what is known as the Patriarchal cemetery. The chaplain and the attendants were accomplices of the thieves. Marble tablets of great value, bronzes, jewels and all kinds of artistic articles of price have been stolen. It is estimated that the stolen property represents a sum of 2,000,000 pesetas (\$346,000). The head of the gang has been arrested and the chaplain and officials of the cemetery have also been put in jail.

Would Try, Anyway.

Ellie—If a man were to kiss you on one cheek, would you turn the other?
Stella—I should try, but my mouth might get in the way.—Town Topics.

MAN EATS TOO MUCH

The average man eats from two to three times as much food as he needs to keep him in perfect physical and mental health and vigor. If he will divide an ordinary meal into three meals he will be healthier and happier and never will have a "grouch."

Such is the contention of Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield scientific school of Yale, who recently has conducted a series of experiments to determine if the average human being is not eating too much.

Prof. Chittenden read a paper before the National Academy of Sciences at Washington recently, describing the results of his experiments. He also called attention to his own health and vigor, and declared he had been experimenting on himself by cutting down the amount of his own food.

The professor said three classes of men were experimented upon—several professors at school, several students, and a squad of United States soldiers. There was a gradual reduction of meat and other protein foods, with fit-

tly increase in starch and other foods, in nearly all the tests. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. In only one case was meat entirely eliminated from the diet.

At the end of the experiments, which lasted from six months until nearly a year, and were conducted only a few days ago, the entire lot of men who had been Prof. Chittenden's subjects were in the best of health.

Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater, partly owing to their regular physical exercises during the experiments and partly owing, Prof. Chittenden believes, to the less amount of food eaten.

The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was much less than the recognized standard and from a third to half as much as the average man eats.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

Geo. W. Bishop, Proprietor
C. F. Barnes, Editor and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements for a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.
For a six months' contract, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.
For a yearly contract, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.
In addition to the above all composition in display ads in excess of three minutes per line, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

Reading notices will be charged at two cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion.
All notices will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

JAPANESE WEAPONS.

IMPLEMENTS OF WAR THAT WERE IN USE IN FEUDAL TIMES.

The Lance and Bow Were Noble Weapons, but the sword, upon which was lavished all the resources of Art, Outranked Them.

In the Detroit Museum of Art is an interesting collection of war implements of old Japan. Two complete suits of armor are in the collection. One of these dates from the sixteenth century; the other is of more modern date, but exactly like it in all its parts. A complete suit of armor as worn by the Japanese soldiers of the higher class previous to 1870 consists of a helmet, chain mail in parts and breast armor, together with two hip pieces. Chain mail pants, lined with silk brocade, protect the thighs. They are worn under the hip pieces. An iron mask covers in some cases the entire visage, in others only the nose, cheeks and chin, allowing the eyes to be uncovered, and these are protected by the broad helmet. The shoulders are protected by two pieces, with fine bronze openwork mountings. Upon these are figures in which in battle a small flag is fastened bearing the crest or monogram of the warrior. Chain armor sleeves protect the arms. The back of the hand is protected by embossed iron. A body piece covers the chest and back, held together by ties of heavy silk woven braid. In the back of this are two sockets for the banner pole. The helmet is made of heavy lacquered iron. Two crests branch from the front in a moon shaped manner, and between them is a bronze disk representing the sun. A pair of sandals completes the outfit. This armor is exceedingly heavy and looks impregnable to such weapons as were used.

The lance and bow were noble weapons, but the sword outranked them. A sword with the Japanese in feudal times was the most important of all weapons in war and for personal use. Iyeyasu, who was the first great shogun of Tokugawa, 1610-50, termed the sword "the soul of the samurai." To him it was the most important of his possessions.

Upon this weapon the Japanese lavished all the resources of their art. The forging of the blade became a high art, and its experts won great honor and fame. The making of a famed blade was a subject of meditation and prayer; upon the scabbard was lavished all the lacquerer's skill; to the guard and other metal mountings were given an infinite variety of lessons from Nature and her creatures and from religious and symbolic legends. The higher classes were two, and the children of these classes commenced early in youth to wear wooden ones. The proper use of the sword was made a part of the system of education, and the ceremonies attending its use in every day life were most elaborate and minute.

The abolition of the shogunate in 1868 was soon followed by a decree abolishing the wearing of the sword; hence there came into disuse hundreds of thousands of beautifully decorated weapons, which have been distributed all over the world.

A time was in Japan when a man's station could be determined by the sword he wore at his side. A person magnificently garbed with an ordinary weapon would be adjudged of low degree, while a poorly dressed person wearing a fine sword would be extended distinguished homage. A fortune was invested in arms. A rich noble often possessed 1,000 swords, some of them costing \$1,000, and the daimios vied with each other in owning elegant specimens of the armorer's craft. All the metal work of Japan, the beautiful designs and exquisite lacemaking, are due to the many wars. The ornamentation of the guard and sword's accessories have been the craze of tourists and collectors for thirty years.

The most important parts of a Japanese sword are: The tsuba or guard, a flat piece of metal usually circular or oval in form, perforated by a triangular aperture for the admission of the blade. At either side are one or more openings for the lodgment of two other accessories, called the kodzuka, or small dagger, and the kogatana, or skewer. The guards are usually entire in design. A fish, serpent, a horse, a mountain landscape and many other figures of nature are introduced into the design of these sword guards. The blades of the small dagger and the skewer are also exquisitely decorated with inlaid mother of pearl in design or wrought images in the metal itself. Crabs, katers, serpents and dragons extend very largely into their decorations of the dagger. The skewer usually has upon its handle some pattern or model corresponding in some way with the crest or monogram of the owner. Its use is threefold: to the soldier, sometimes he takes it from its place and puts it in his hand to hold it in place. In camp it is often used as a chisel by him. It is little he uses it to stick in the body of a dead adversary as a sign of ownership. The small ornaments on the side of the hilt and the cap or pommel which covers the end of the hilt are, though very small, as perfect in design as only the deft fingers of the Japanese and their patient work can make them. It is a curious phenomenon that a nation engaged in war constantly for 600 or 700 years should produce the most artistic and infinitely

metal work of any nation in the world. With civilization has come also a devaluation of their productions. More available materials are used, which can be worked quickly into the blades they wish to express, and while the taste and skill still remain, it is only a question of time when it will be lost. Carelessness and rapidly have taken the place of patience and quality.—Detroit Tribune.

Two Differently Translated Brothers. The development of names under the influence of foreign environment is shown in the experience of a lawyer who was endeavoring to locate the heirs of a German family named Elmer, who had been over here scarcely more than a generation. Two brothers were supposed to be the sole descendants, and he finally found one in San Francisco under the name of Little and the other in Boston known as Mr. Small.—Boston Record.

The Watchful One. "Now, Thomas," said a certain bishop after taking his servant to task one morning, "who is it that sees all we do and hears all we say and knows all we think and who regards even me in my bishop's robes as but a vile worm of the dust?"

And Thomas replied: "The misanthropic."—London Globe.

One secret act of self denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the passionate thoughts, warm feelings, master-passion prayers, in which some people indulge themselves.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Half Rates to Annual Meeting German Baptist Brethren, Carthage, Mo. Via the North-western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip May 18 to 24 inclusive, limited by extension to return until June 24 inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-western R'y. m12

Low Excursion Rates to Dedication of St. Basil's Memorial, Chicago, Ill. Via the North-western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold May 13 to 15 inclusive, limited to return until May 22 inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-western R'y. m12

To the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. Very low rates now in effect via the North-western Line to St. Louis and return, from all points. Excellent train service and liberal return limits. Ask Ticket Agents, Chicago North-western R'y for full particulars. m12-28

Low Rate Excursion Tickets to Milwaukee, Wis. Via the North-western Line. Will be sold at reduced rates May 16 and 17, limited to return until May 18, inclusive, account of democratic state convention. Apply to Agents Chicago & North-western R'y. m12

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

May 3rd, 1904

At the regular meeting of the common council held on the 3rd day of May 1904.

Meeting called to order by the Hon. Mayor Matthew Stapleton at the hour of 8:30 p. m.

The following aldermen answered roll call, Ball, Barnes, Crofoot, Diers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepecke and Stumpner.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved as read.

The following petition was read. To the Mayor and Common Council.

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby apply for permission to raise the roof on the building adjoining the main building on the west side from a pitch roof to a flat roof. Said improvements not to exceed 10 per cent. of the original value of my building.

Signed F. A. Hildebrand.

Moved by ald. Diers, seconded by ald. Olson that said petition be referred to committee on Fire Dept. Carried.

Application from W. D. Joslin was read.

Rhineland, Wis., Apr. 19, 1904.

To the Hon. the common council of the city of Rhineland, Wis.

The undersigned proposes to sprinkle all crosswalks and the streets in front of any vacant lots on the following route. From the intersection of Rives street and Stevens street south on Stevens street to the intersection of Vilham street. On Brown street from the intersection of Brown and Rives street south to Anderson street. On Anderson street from Brown street from Brown street to Stevens street. On Davenport street from Brown street to Stevens street for the consideration of the free use of the city water to sprinkle said streets during the season of 1904 providing we get the subscription from the various business houses located on the above described streets as aforesaid.

Signed W. D. Joslin.

Moved by ald. Stumpner, seconded by ald. Ball that said application be granted. Carried.

Application from J. Schwartz, engineer at the Water Works station for an increase in wages was presented to the council, which application was upon motion referred to Supt. of Water Works.

The following petition was read: Rhineland, Wis., Apr. 20, 1904.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rhineland.

We the undersigned taxpayers and residents of the city of Rhineland, do hereby petition your honorable body to extend the Thayer street sewer from the center of lot 4, block 9 original plat north 610 feet to the southwest corner of block 7 of the original plat or to the S. depot.

Sewer to be 12 inches from junction with sewer laid by Phillips St. balance 8 inches as per plans of sewer system.

Signed by Residents and Taxpayers.

Said petition referred to Board of Public Works.

The following petition was read: To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhineland.

I would respectfully ask that the ordinance establishing fire limits should be so modified as to permit me to build a frame cottage on Lot 5, Block 19 of the Original Plat of the City of Rhineland.

It would be an accommodation to me to have the matter speedily disposed of one way or the other, as if I am going to build I would like to begin right away.

Respectfully Submitted, John Barnes.

Said petition was upon motion referred to committee on Fire Dept.

The following resolution was read: Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to have a new 6 inch water main laid on Monico street from Thayer street, and then connect with the present water main to the corner of Eagle and Monico streets with one double nozzle hydrant at last named point.

Offered by John Swedberg, alderman.

Moved by ald. Olson seconded by ald. Johnson that said resolution be adopted as read.

Amendment to said motion by ald. Roepecke, seconded by ald. Guyette that said resolution be referred to Board of Public Works and they to report at our next regular meeting.

Amendment carried.

The following ordinance was introduced by ald. Roepecke.

An ordinance granting to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wilson the right to construct, erect, maintain and use lines of poles and wires for the transmission of electric power and light within the limits of the streets and alleys of the city of Rhineland.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rhineland do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Permission and authority is hereby given to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wilson of Rhineland, Wisconsin, their heirs and assigns, to build, construct, maintain and use lines of poles and electric wires within the limits of all the streets and alleys of the city of Rhineland until the first day of January 1924, for the purpose of transmitting light and power along said wires. The poles for such lines shall be placed at such points on the streets as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and shall be moved, from time to time, as said board shall direct, but all removals so ordered shall be reasonable. Such lines of wires shall be erected and maintained at the height from the ground provided by section 1322a of the Revised statutes of Wisconsin.

The rights herein granted are not exclusive but the city reserves the right to grant other similar privileges at any time to any person, persons or corporation.

The said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wilson, their heirs and assigns shall at all times hold the city of Rhineland harmless on account of any damages which may be suffered by any person lawfully using the streets and public highways of the city on account of any negligence of the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wilson their heirs or assigns, in the erection, maintenance and operation of said lines of wires and poles.

Section 2. The prices which may be charged by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wilson their heirs and assigns, to users for incandescent lighting shall not exceed fifteen cents per 1000 watts.

Section 3. As a consideration for the granting of the rights herein granted, the said Forbes & Wilson, their heirs and assigns shall furnish to the city, free of charge, during the life of this franchise, all necessary lights for the city council room, city clerk's office, city lockup, two hose houses, and lights to the city free public library to the amount of five dollars per month at the rate of ten cents per 1000 watts.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication and its acceptance in writing by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wilson with in thirty days after its said passage. Offered by C. H. Roepecke, alderman.

Moved by ald. Roepecke, seconded by ald. Crofoot that the Mayor appoint a committee of five including the Mayor to confer with the Rhineland Lighting Co., in regard to their application for said franchise and to report at our next meeting. Carried.

For such committee the Mayor appointed alderman Roepecke, Diers, Barnes and Crofoot.

The following bills were presented:

| Name | Amount | Claimed | Alld |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------|
| Milwaukee Bridge & Iron Co. | \$45.00 | \$45.00 | |
| James Lawrence | 32.00 | 32.00 | |
| Frank Jarvis | 9.75 | 9.75 | |
| Martin Raymond | 8.25 | 8.25 | |
| George R. Ackerman | 3.00 | 3.00 | |
| John Bolin | 8.25 | 8.25 | |
| Martin Raymond | 6.75 | 6.75 | |
| Edith John | 15.00 | 15.00 | |
| Walter Sutton | 1.50 | 1.50 | |
| Frank Jarvis | 37.50 | 37.50 | |
| Chas. Rollins | 37.50 | 37.50 | |
| Mike Ryan | 6.00 | 6.00 | |
| Hose Co. No. 1 | 52.00 | 25.00 | |
| Hose Co. No. 2 | 42.00 | 42.00 | |
| Mrs. Graham | 2.50 | 2.50 | |
| Mrs. Graham | 2.50 | 2.50 | |
| H. R. Spooner | 2.50 | 1.50 | |
| James B. Crow & Sons | 37.50 | 37.50 | |
| Chas. Post | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| Chas. Post | 7.01 | 7.01 | |
| Val Eschweg | 5.40 | 5.40 | |
| Thomas Jones | 28.25 | 28.25 | |
| Walter Sutton | 8.00 | 8.00 | |
| Walter Sutton | 6.00 | 6.00 | |
| Frank Lawrence | 45.00 | 45.00 | |
| John Bloom | 50.00 | 50.00 | |
| Chris Hansen | 7.00 | 7.00 | |

Gast Swedberg 1.95 1.95

James McGowan 6.88 6.88

Hobbs Lbr. Co. 1.16 1.16

Rhineland Printing Co. 25.20 25.20

J. G. Dunn 1.50 1.50

Northwestern Stamp Works 4.00 4.00

J. H. Quail & Co. 141.49 141.49

E. M. Hoff 1.00 1.00

Rhineland Lighting 301.75 301.75

Moved by ald. Roepecke seconded by ald. Johnson that the bills be allowed as recommended by the comptroller and the proper officers be instructed to draw orders for same; carried, all voting aye.

The following resolution was read: Resolved that the New North, The Vindicator and Rhineland Herald are designated as the official City papers, to each receive the same rate of compensation as was paid last year.

Offered by W. H. Gilligan, alderman.

Moved by ald. Diers, seconded by ald. Guyette that the resolution be adopted as read; carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Stumpner seconded by ald. Olson that the purchasing agent for all other dept. in conjunction with the Board of Public Works, be instructed to purchase a wheel-terry, carried all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Gilligan seconded by ald. Olson that E. M. Hoff be appointed special police with the salary of \$1 per day; carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Roepecke seconded by ald. Diers that the Board of Public Works be instructed to fix up and repair the city dog pound, so as to hold secure dogs put therein for keeping; carried.

The following resolution was read: Resolved that it is the sense of this council that if the city pays any streets no part of the expense shall be borne by the city except the street crossings.

Offered by W. H. Gilligan, alderman.

Moved by ald. Diers seconded by ald. Crofoot that the resolution be adopted as read; carried.

The following petition for a franchise introduced by ald. Diers to the council on the 16th day of April 1904, was read:

An ordinance granting to the Rhineland Power Co., the right to construct, erect, maintain and use lines of poles and wires for the transmission of electric power and light within the limits of the streets and alleys of the city of Rhineland.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhineland do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Permission and authority is hereby given to the Rhineland Power Company of Rhineland, Wis., to build, construct, maintain and use lines of poles and electric wires within the limits of all the streets and alleys of the city of Rhineland until the first day of January 1924 for the purpose of transmitting light and power along said wires. The poles for such lines shall be placed at such points on the streets as the Board of Public Works shall direct and shall be moved from time to time as said board shall direct but all removals so ordered shall be reasonable. Such lines of wires shall be erected and maintained at the height from the ground provided by section 1322a of the Revised statutes of Wisconsin.

The rights herein granted are not exclusive but the city reserves the right to grant similar privileges at any time to any person, persons or corporation.

The Rhineland Power company shall at all times hold the city harmless on account of any damages which may be suffered by any person lawfully using the streets and public highways of the city, on account of any negligence of the Rhineland Power Co., in the erection, maintenance and operation of said lines of poles and wires.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Offered by Frank Diers, alderman.

The following amendment was then read:

To amend section one of the Rhineland Power Co., franchise to read as follows:

Section 1. Permission and authority is hereby given to the Rhineland Power company of Rhineland, Wis., to build, construct, maintain and use lines of poles and electric wires within the limits of all the streets and alleys of the city of Rhineland until the first day of January 1924 for the purpose of transmitting power along said wires.

The poles for such lines shall be placed at such points on the streets as the Board of Public Works shall direct and shall be moved from time to time as said board shall direct, but all removals so ordered shall be reasonable.

Such lines of wires shall be erected and maintained at the heights from the ground provided by Section 1322a of the revised statutes of Wisconsin.

Offered by W. H. Gilligan, Ald.

Moved by Ald. Diers, seconded by Ald. Roepecke that the amendment as read be adopted.

Alderman Ball, Barnes, Crofoot, Diers, Gilligan, Guyette, Roepecke, Olson and Stumpner voting aye and Ald. Johnson voting no. Motion carried. Upon motion council adjourned.

Gast Swedberg, City Clerk.

May 3, 1904.

At a special meeting of the Common Council duly called and held on the 29th day of May, 1904.

Meeting called to order by the Hon. Mayor Matthew Stapleton at 8 p. m.

The following aldermen answered roll call: Ball, Crofoot, Diers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Roepecke and Stumpner.

The following ordinance was read: The matter of granting to the Standard Oil Co. a suitable place to locate their oil tank was taken up for discussion.

The following ordinance was read: The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhineland of the County of Oconto, State of Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That permission and authority is hereby given and granted to the Standard Oil Company, a corporation organized and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Indiana, to construct and maintain for a term of fifty (50) years on the following described property to-wit:

Block sixteen (16) of the First Addition to Rhineland, Wisconsin, warehouses, tanks and other buildings necessary for its business, and to store their illuminating oils, coal oil, naphtha, gasolene, kerosene or any other mineral oils or fluids. The products of petroleum in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of its said business.

Section 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in force and effect on and after its passage and acceptance in writing by the said Standard Oil Co. Offered by Chas. C. Crofoot, Ald.

Moved by ald. Diers seconded by ald. Johnson, that the council suspend the rules and the ordinance be placed on its passage. Carried.

Moved by ald. Diers seconded by ald. Johnson, that the ordinance be passed.

Aldermen Crofoot, Diers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Roepecke and Swedberg voting aye and ald. Ball voting no. Carried and said ordinance passed.

The following recommendations from the school board was read: Rhineland, Wis., May 9, 1904.

To the Common Council, City of Rhineland.

Gentlemen:—We, the school commissioners of the city of Rhineland do hereby recommend the following levy be made for the current expenses of the school from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Teachers and janitors | \$13,350.00 |
| City Supt.'s salary | 200.00 |
| Truant officers | 100.00 |
| School buildings & grounds | 1,000.00 |
| Library and text book | 700.00 |
| Fuel | 1,200.00 |
| Supplies and incidentals | 1,000.00 |
| Estimated receipts | \$17,500.00 |
| Total levy | \$15,000.00 |

Respectfully submitted by Geo. W. Porter, Sec.

G. W. SWEDBERG, Pres.

Moved by ald. Swedberg seconded by ald. Ball, that the recommendations from the school board be accepted and levy made. Carried, all voting aye.

Upon motion council adjourned.

G. W. SWEDBERG, City Clerk.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tariff falls to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. J. Reardon.

Episcopal Ladies Will Serve.

The young ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will serve at luncheons and teas for 25 cents each and at dinners for 35 cents.

LOUIE K. VAUGHAN, Director.

HESS KYLE, Secretary.

Musical Lessons.

Parties who wish lessons on mandolin, guitar and banjo leave orders at Carling's music store. Years of experience, satisfaction guaranteed. Piano tuning a specialty.

O. E. PALMER.

Special Reduced Excursion Rates.

Will be in effect from all points on the Chicago & North-Western Railway for the occasions named below:

Cincinnati, O., July 18th to 21st, Grand Lodge B. P. Order of Elks, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16-22, K. P. Encampment.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 13th to 15th, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

San Francisco, Sept. 3th to 9th, Triennial Conclave Knights Templar.

San Francisco, Sept. 19th to 25th, Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

For information as to rates, dates of sale, etc., of three or other occasions, call upon the Ticket Agent of the North-Western Line.

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

E. W. Sellers, Plaintiff.

John E. Van Norck, Thomas McElmeroff Jr., James Ramsey, C. E. Culman, Lumber Co., J. J. Croft, Robert Lester, J. J. Finley, N. T. Baldwin, E. H. DeWitt, Defendants.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear with-in twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.



Dorothy Dodd

is our ideal of what a good shoe for women's wear should be. It is bench made, hand cut and sewed, of the best grades of leather, by skilled shoemakers who use their brains as well as their hands. It's a \$5.00 shoe in everything but price, and that's our lookout. It is a shoe that fits, has style and does not pinch the feet, and this is endearing it to the women of Rhinelander.

We have the Dorothy Dodd in all the lasts, both low and high cut, and in all the fashionable leathers and styles for only \$3.00.

Solberg & Kolden.

Bits of Local Gossip

H. Lewis, the one-price clothier, leads them all.

C. B. Pridgen went to Chicago Saturday night.

Mrs. E. J. Shossen returned from Wausau Friday.

Axel Lindegren was at Lac du Flambeau, Friday.

Dr. Stewart was at Menomonie Friday on professional business.

Mrs. Christ, Roepcke, was numbered among the sick during the week.

Thomas Dennis of Gladstone, Mich., was a caller in the city last Thursday.

Claude Cole of Elcho spent Sunday in this city with his brother, Dempster.

Ernest Hendog has rented rooms in the Langdon building on Stevens street.

Matt. Stapleton transacted business at points down the line this week.

Joe Bertrand is working with the "Soo" line switching crew in the yards.

Miss Nellie Brazell of Bundy was a Sunday visitor among Rhinelander friends.

Judge Silverthorne and Court Reporter Hart Sundayed at their home in Wausau.

Manager Seeger of the Grand Opera House, was down from Ashland Saturday.

George Kelley of Sault Ste. Marie visited his parents and friends here during the week.

Geo. B. Thomas of Minocqua called on his customers among cigar dealers here this week.

Barney Berhalter and Harry Ashton were trout fishing at Deerbrook Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Julius Prenzlow of Clintonville was called here last week by the serious illness of her sister.

Robert Ryckmann, manager of the Grand Opera House, spent Sunday with his parents in this city.

Miss Jennie Walters went to Lac du Flambeau Monday, where she intends to spend the summer.

Andrew Olson and daughter left last Saturday morning for a visit among relatives at Ishpeming, Mich.

Mrs. C. B. W. Ryckmann returned Saturday from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Day at Cranston.

W. G. Foss, one of Tomahawk's leading citizens and business men, was a Rhinelander caller last Saturday.

The Misses Margaret Green and Margaret White and E. N. Morrill of Bundy were Rhinelander visitors last Saturday.

W. D. Pitcher, agent for Oakknob Flouring Co., will be at Oneda House, May 21. Leave orders or telephone.

Frank Feller of Three Lakes represented the town of Gage in the republican county convention held here Thursday.

Wm. H. Morrison of Oconto was in the city Friday on his way to Antigo where he will engage in the bakery business.

Mrs. Margaret Welen has retired from the grocery business. Her store building on Brown street has been rented to A. G. Nasil.

Miss Maud Ashton returned Friday morning from an extended visit with her brother, W. H. Ashton, Jr., at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Jonathan Bender, a pioneer of Langlade county, passed away last week. He had made his home near Antigo for twenty-five years.

Work on the Boulevard at the Sixth ward, is progressing nicely and the building will be completed and ready for occupancy within a few weeks.

Brakeman John Kelly of the Northwestern line, who was killed in the Fond du Lac yard last week, was the fifth member of his family to meet violent death.

The field meet between the Rhinelander and Antigo high schools athletic teams which was to have come off last Saturday, was postponed until some future date.

A large tract of timber owned by Donnelly & Feller of Three Lakes, was badly damaged by forest fires last week. The tract is located in the northwestern part of the county.

J. P. Hansen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

Dave Jenkins of Minocqua was in the city Monday.

Merritt McLaughlin of Elcho Sundayed in Rhinelander.

A. S. Pierce and wife went to Chicago Monday morning.

Attorney Max Sells of Florence was in Rhinelander this week.

Willson's orchestra play for a dance at Eagle River tonight.

Mrs. L. Urnutt of New London is the guest of friends in this city.

Thomas Innes was at Eagle River on business the forepart of the week.

City Clerk Swedberg has issued over 200 tax tags to owners of dogs.

Landlord F. T. Oon of Hotel Fuller, is spending the week in Berlin.

Wm. Griffin has charge of the culinary department at the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. J. Ediz and children returned Monday to Gage after visiting in this city.

E. O. Brown was a business visitor in Merrill and Wausau the latter end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton entertained at a six o'clock dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Nelson of Antigo spent Sunday in this city with Charles Stas and family.

Miss Anna McElrone of the Vinlandic force, is spending the week among friends in Antigo.

Mrs. Whitely and Taggart returned last Thursday morning to their home in Tomahawk.

Miss Maud Carlson, one of the lady clerks at Solberg & Kolden's, is off duty on account of illness.

The dance given by Willson's orchestra Monday evening, was attended by a fair sized crowd.

W. F. Goodell was down from his farm in the town of Newbold Friday for the first time in some weeks.

Frank Sawtelle has purchased of Herbert Anderson, the cottage which he now occupies on King street.

Allen Anderson left Saturday for the south of the state to work as lineman for the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

W. S. McNair of Antigo spent Sunday in this city. The gentleman travels south of his city for Armour & Co.

Rev. De Jong of the German Lutheran church was the guest of Rev. G. W. Voss at Tomahawk last Thursday.

Forest fires last week over in Price county and west along the "Soo" line, did heavy damage to large tracts of timber.

The Robbins Lumber Co. will deliver lumber, bath and shingles to any part of the city. Try their Diamond "A" shingles.

Tomahawk is to have a new industry in the shape of a turpentine and wood alcohol plant. Old plantstumps will be used as material.

The Bradley Company's new saw mill at Tomahawk now in the course of erection, will be completed and ready for operation by July.

Miss Anna Jennings, who teaches at North Cranston, was confined to her home in this city several days of the week suffering from La Grippe.

Miss Emily Burton of Elcho was the guest of Rhinelander friends Sunday. Miss Burton's parents have recently moved from Green Bay to Elcho.

Miss Margaret Brazell's school closed last Friday afternoon for the summer vacation. She will leave for her home in Chicago within a few weeks.

Cards have been received in this city announcing the removal of the Day Lumber Co.'s office from Big Lake, Wash., to rooms in the Lumber Exchange Building at Seattle.

Emery Hamlin and Willis Jewell are taking the Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.'s log drive down the Wisconsin river to Wausau. The drive aggregates 2,500,000 feet.

Jay Kimball of Tomahawk visited part of last week in this city. Mr. Kimball recently resigned his position of passenger conductor on the Marquette, Tomahawk & Western Ry.

Do you need more blood, and more flesh, do you need more strength this spring? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will bring them all. It fills your money back. 25 cents. Tea or tablet form.

Dan Moriarty of Bear Creek is in the city.

C. W. Bruce of Antigo was in the city Friday.

Mrs. D. Kirk was a recent visitor in Minneapolis.

Mrs. A. R. Donaldson was in Milwaukee this week.

W. A. Moyer of Tomahawk transacted business here Saturday.

F. A. Broders, a well known Marshfield man, was in the city Friday.

Bert Watts returned from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Tuesday morning.

J. H. Worden of the Worden Lumber Co., was in from Bundy Saturday.

Mrs. G. Urbanke and children left Tuesday morning for a visit to Antigo.

Mrs. D. Kirk was numbered among the sick last week suffering from La Grippe.

D. A. Kahn of Woodruff called on acquaintances here the fore part of the week.

Robert Winkquist went to Wausau Friday to work for the Mackworthy Construction Co.

D. J. Cole was in Grand Rapids this week looking after the building of several fine residences.

Mark R. Bell, formerly editor of the Prentice Calumet, will again assume charge of that paper.

W. S. Manning, a prominent lady-smith business man, was in Rhinelander Saturday on his way to Milwaukee.

Wausau people in Rhinelander during the week were J. D. Dunigan, W. S. Kollock, S. P. Templeton and M. Lipkell.

The Catholic Lady Foresters will hold a cake sale at Mrs. Welen's grocery store Saturday afternoon, May 11.

Mrs. W. A. Thompson has returned to her home in North Cranston after a two weeks' visit with relatives in this city.

Olaf Holeno of Ironwood, Mich., was in the city during the fore part of the week calling on our fruit merchants.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonald came down from Watersmeet, Mich., Tuesday to visit among relatives and friends.

Pat Plunkert of this city is foreman over a crew of men who are loading logs on the cars near North Cranston for R. C. Dayton.

Elsie Cheese, Elsie Cheese. Have you tried Elsie Cheese at Kirk's bakery. Elsie Cheese is tempting at Kirk's bakery. Elsie Cheese. 1w.

Will and Harry Horton, "Soo" line brakemen between this city and Minneapolis, were summoned to Waupaca last week by the death of their father.

The local lodge of Royal Neighbors entertained a large company of their friends at a dance and banquet Tuesday evening. The affair took place in their hall on Stevens street.

Charles Deering and Frank Walper were taken to Waupaca last Thursday by Under-sheriff Dolan and Mike Dowd. Both men received a year sentence for larceny and forgery.

Robert Langdon and wife of Brunswick, Ga., arrived in the city Tuesday morning and are guests at the M. Langdon residence on King street. They will make an extended stay.

Olaf Rosen, the Blue Grass Land Company's local representative, went to Ironwood, Mich., Tuesday afternoon. The Blue Grass people have recently opened an office in that city.

M. Wheeler was at Minocqua Sunday.

Miss Fae Shaler is on the sick list this week.

Sam Komels of Antigo was in the city this week.

Ellsworth Kinney of Eagle River was here during the week.

Miss Jennie Anderson of Wausau is visiting friends in the city.

Furnished rooms for rent. Inquire at 230 Clark St.

Mrs. Geo. Dusel, who is ill at St. Mary's hospital, is reported some better.

Miss Lizzie Green has accepted a position in Geo. Nagle's Ice Cream Parlor.

Frank Bryant looked after his Hazelhurst interests the fore part of the week.

The best ice cream made at Geo. Nagle's, 22 Brown St. 5 cents a dish. 4t-m12Jc2.

John Washcock of Beaver Dam is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Geo. Nagle and Miss Washcock.

Mrs. Wm. Tomally and little son of Berlin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peck on the East Side.

Mrs. O. E. Bales of Merrill arrived in the city last evening to visit her friend, Miss Adice De Mars.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Payment went up to Mercer yesterday afternoon where he is doing summer logging.

Judge L. J. Billings and County Supt. F. M. Mason went to Tomahawk Lake this morning to spend several days at the Billings home, getting the place in readiness for the summer season.

Stops more pain, relieves more suffering, prevents more heart aches and diseases than any other remedy. That is what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 25 cents in tea or tablet form. J. J. Reardon.

For Sale—Bowling alley, complete with outfit, Koehler & Henrich's make, St. Paul. Had to take up in order to make room. Practically new and in first class condition. Will sell cheap. MATT. STRIPLETON.

It is learned that the Wisconsin Health Park Association is making rapid progress and that subscriptions towards assisting in the development and maintenance of the Park are pouring in from all parts of the state.

R. M. Horr and wife of Prentice were the guests of B. L. Horr in this city during the week. Riley, as he is familiarly known, has located at Prentice for several years. He is engaged in the jewelry trade and is numbered among that city's leading business men.

Phillip Rogers, who has been in attendance at the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich., since last September, has returned to his home in this city. He finished a complete business and stenographic course ranking third highest in a class of nearly two hundred pupils.

At Saturday night's council meeting the Standard Oil Co. were authorized to move their storage tanks to block 16 of the first addition where they will probably be located. This fractional block lies along the Northwestern track just north of the old block grounds.

Rev. N. Gibson, whose place as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Ironwood, Mich., is to be filled by Rev. J. W. Johnson of this city has left for his new field at Aurora, Ill. Rev. Gibson is well known among the members of the Rhinelander congregation.

The fish car Badger, having on board members of the State Fish Commission passed through the city Friday bound for the state hatcheries at Minocqua. While there the car was loaded with pike and bass fry to be planted in the lakes and streams in the south of the state.

The longest distance yet talked to over the long distance telephone from this city through a direct line, is St. Louis, Mo. A call came from that city for a party here Tuesday afternoon. The connections were direct and every word spoken from there was plainly audible to the person at this end of the 'phone.

The frontage of the Wilcox, Alexander and Barnes' residences on Stevens street has been greatly improved and beautified by the installation of a cement sidewalk. A number of these walks are to be laid in Rhinelander this summer and by next fall board walks in the residence section will be very few.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Billings leave this week for Chicago to visit Col. and Mrs. Bronson who have just returned home from a three months' trip, touring the principal cities in California, Mexico and Colorado. Col. and Mrs. Bronson will go from Chicago to New York in a few weeks, making the trip in their new automobile touring car.

Albert E. Martin, a graduate of Rhinelander High school class of '04, has passed a successful civil service examination in Denver, Colo., as being the second best stenographer and bookkeeper in that state and has accepted a responsible government position at Washington, D. C. His parents and friends in this city are glad to learn of his success.

A new oak counter manufactured by the Rhinelander Manufacturing Co., was installed in the grocery department of Spafford & Cole's store this week. The counter contains several apartments for the storing of dried fruits and etc., fitted with glass display fronts. The work is the finest and most costliest of its kind yet turned out at the plant.

Mayor Matt. Stapleton's name has been strongly mentioned as a candidate for the democratic nomination for State Senator from this district.

A blaze in the lean to kitchen at the home of Geo. Kates in the Sixth ward, called out the department yesterday afternoon. The damage was small.

Max Ostrowski, who has been at Ann Arbor, Mich., for medical treatment, is improving in health and expects to return home in a few days.

Mrs. Ostrowski goes to Milwaukee to meet him.

Millie de Leon, the original "Girl in Blue," who appeared here last winter in a company of that name, has filed suit against Herman Haas of Chicago for \$25,000 for breach of promise. Haas is a clerk in the Corn Exchange Bank.

E. A. Forbes of Rhinelander was in the city the first of the week assisting in solving the problem of installing the new machinery into the new light and power plant. The new boilers arrived Friday and are being put in—Ladysmith Budget.

F. E. Long's big repertoire company will be in Rhinelander for one week commencing Monday, May 16, in the great dramatic success, "Secret Service." Mr. Long is an old favorite with our people. Ladies will be free the opening night.

One of the large pulp vats at the paper mill blew out Saturday night, carrying away a portion of the south wall of the sulphite building. Quite a quantity of pulp was lost and it will require two or three weeks to entirely replace the work, though it not interfere with the running of the plant.

Rev. A. G. Wilson and son Royal G., left yesterday on H. M. train, the former for Clinton, where the Northeast Convention of Congregational churches is in session. He will return this week. Roy will proceed to New York City to work at his trade of steamfitting. He will also improve the opportunity for vocal culture for which he has decided talent.

Suckers and red horse are running in abundance in the Wisconsin river these days. A number of our people seem to have the fish habit and every morning the Davenport street bridge is lined with men and boys casting their lines in the waters below. Of course it is unlawful to catch fish other than the above varieties at the present time, so if an occasional pike or bass is landed, it is immediately thrown back. The season opens May 25.

Dahl street north of the court house is showing some notable improvements this spring. Cement sidewalks have been laid or are under construction on the north side of the street from the residence of F. H. Johnson east to H. Lewis', a distance of nearly two blocks. The private grounds of A. Siewright and M. Ryan have also been raised and graded. With several contractors in the field and the present low price of cement there should be hundreds of feet of walks laid in the city this season.

The first gunshoot in some months was participated in by members of the Rhinelander Gun Club at their grounds, Monday afternoon. The scores made, while not being extremely fancy, were good however, and showed marked improvement over those of former shoots. The cartridges used were manufactured by the Peters Cartridge Co., and were presented to the boys by H. W. Caldwell, a representative of the company. The gentleman is skilled in the handling of fire arms, and an expert marksman and while on the grounds gave some interesting exhibitions with the shot gun.

Field Contest at Appleton.

Next Saturday morning the members of the athletic team of the Rhinelander High school leave for Appleton, at which city they will compete for honors against a number of State High school teams in a big field contest. For weeks the boys of the local High school have been in hard training preparing for the great event. They go down fully prepared to hold their own in any portion of the program and will no doubt come out victorious in more than one of the long list of athletic stunts scheduled. The team will be accompanied on the trip by Prof. F. A. Lowell and possibly Dr. Harold Garner, who has been acting as coach.

A large body of students have signified their intentions of attending and as an inducement, Agent W. C. Riner of the Northwestern road, has secured an excursion rate of one fare and a third for the round trip. Appleton will be crowded with visitors, from all parts of the state.

To the contestants ranking highest in the contests, a trip to Madison will be given, where they will take part in a state meet of High school teams, and probably stand a show of going to the St. Louis Exposition. Already the Rhinelander boys have happy visions of the St. Louis trip and if they succeed in accomplishing the work at Appleton, which they expect to, their hopes will be realized.

Lots For Sale.

Lots now on sale in Moon's Park at Roswell. Parties desiring a good and convenient location for a summer cottage are invited to call on E. FARM LAND COMPANY, Rhinelander, Wis.

Anyone Wanting Lumber?

Small lots beveled shing, scantling, lath, etc., for sale cheap. H. A. CONRO & SON.

Blankets, quilts and lace curtains carefully washed.

322 N. Brown St. Phone 261.

Owing to the fact that this Thursday was a Catholic holy day, St. Mary's parochial school was closed.

Lost.—A pearl necklace at Northwestern depot Tuesday forenoon. Finder will confer a favor by leaving same at this office.

A spring tonic that cleans and purifies and absorbs all poison from the system. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well all summer. 25 cents. Ten or tablets.

J. J. Reardon.

R. P. Rasmussen, drink dispenser at the Fuller House Annex, returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit with friends at Grand Rapids, this state. Peter spent the time on a farm and enjoyed fresh eggs and milk in plenty while there.

County Supt. Mason informs us that all the district schools throughout the county will be closed by the middle of this month.

Charley Plant is now employed as lawyer in the mill of the Holt Lumber Co. at Oconto. His family leaves this week for that city.

John M. Eby, who conducts a summer resort near State Line, was in Rhinelander this week calling on his wide circle of acquaintances. His resort opens the last of this month and he looks forward to a big business this season.

Emil Hack, the rural mail carrier, informs us that he has never noticed deer more plentiful in the county than this year. While on one of his trips the other morning, he seen a doe and two fawns feeding just within the city limits near Brown Bros' farm.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY, MAY 13

Faust & Primakow

Present an Elaborate Scenic Revival of the Famous Drama.

The Two Orphans

Special Scenery.

Elegant Costumes.

Competent Cast.

Special Prices, 75, 50, 35 cts.

MEN

CAPABLE OF EARNING

From \$1,000 to \$5,000

A YEAR

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant,

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS.

A complete reorganization of the producing department of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies on the agency force remain open for men of character and ability. You can not out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A Course of Professional Instruction Given Free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Edward A. McCarty, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER 630 MILLION DOLLARS

Address: GEORGE T. BEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 22 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. 4t-m12Jc2.

Athletic Goods.

Base Balls, Bats, Gloves, Masks,

AND OUTFITS FOR SUMMER SPORTS.

Swings and Hammocks.

AT

BRONSON'S.

You will not be ashamed of your appearance "on the pike" if you have AXEL clean you clothes before going to Saint Louis

CLOTHES

Cleaned, dyed and Repaired promptly

at 129 S. Stevens street.

AXEL LINDEGREN,

RHINELANDER, WIS.

ICE CREAM

Only 5 cents per Dish next week at our New Stand,

The Weisen Store Building

Sweet Cream For Sale

PALACE OF SWEETS, A. G. BASIL, Prop.

For First-class Laundry Work

—TRY THE—

RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY.

NEWLY EQUIPPED

All orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

TELEPHONE No. 93.

When you see the Moon over your left shoulder, It's a lucky look—

but a better look, still, will be to come in and see our new Spring Line of Cloths for Suits and Overcoats.

All the Season's New Patterns

Can be seen at the establishment of

A. C. DANIELSON,

TAILOR,

PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.

250 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

THE STORY TELLER

A Leap-Year Occurrence

By CAROL O. RICHMOND

HER friends thought it high time that Miss Patterson married, though she had times without number pointed out to them that such was not her manifest destiny. Having turned 40, more or less, her contemporaries had all tasted marital bliss once or twice, a few even more, and some with a divorce or two left in the trail. The latter reached the conclusion that she was having too easy a time, living with a life—those happily married wished to see her as blessed as themselves, so one and all set about giving her advice.

"It is your bounden duty," they agreed.

"You really think so?" she asked, doubtfully. Miss Patterson was a serious nature, and duty she held as the highest responsibility of life. To think one's manifest duty was indeed to fall short, "twas in a vital spot, then, that the argument caught her. She put it at arms' length, a moment, then met it manfully and yielded. "But nobody seems to want me," she told them frankly.

She was quickly overruled by the announcement that it was leap year, she must take the initiative. They made no doubt that she was too unapproachable, no man, they argued, dared to risk his proposal in the face of a palpable refusal, and they were sure she froze any attempt at sentiment on the lips of a would-be wooer; surely most any marriageable man of her acquaintance would jump at the chance of getting her.

"YOU ARE VERY BEST THIS MORNING!"

Thus they forced her with sweet words which found a resting place, and above all, she found the magic word of "leap year." Casting about in her mind as to whom she could offer herself without doing violence to her feelings, she fell upon a gentleman of the legal profession, having a long standing acquaintance with him, he being well up toward the half century of life. Acting promptly upon her decision, she called on him, she hastened to don her most becoming walking costume and sallied forth.

Glowing with animation, and entering with zeal into the enterprise, now that she had fully undertaken it, Miss Patterson greeted herself at the office of "Graham Bros., attorneys at law." Mr. Horace Graham, the gentleman she sought, was engaged; would she wait? This was a slight damper, however she decided on waiting, endeavoring to keep herself up to connect with the while. But during the interval several things happened which disconcerted her, and slowly she slipped to the level of common life. By the time she was summoned to the "private office" the tone had been eliminated from her errand, and she trailed in with all her push gone.

"Why, Miss Patterson, this is indeed a pleasure! Have a seat. What can I do for you?"

This cordial greeting rather restored her nerve, but she could not "screw her courage to the sticking point," so she procrastinated.

"You are very busy, this morning?"

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**THE WILY RATEROS WILL STEAL THE
COAT OFF YOUR BACK.**

There are no burglars in Mexico, and for a very simple reason—the daytime and the public street afford the adroit ratero such easy opportunities for appropriating other people's property that it really is not worth his while to bother with night raids or to take the risk of forcing an entrance into private houses.

Other countries, other customs—the ratero is an institution in Mexico, and like the rest of the Mexican institutions he is indigenous to the soil. The sneak thief in other countries is a waste product of civilization's human mill; the burglar is a poison separated somewhere in the process of milling. The ratero is nothing of the sort. He is just as legitimate a product, just as much a part of the regular output, as any other member of society. He is without shame or reproach in his calling and is quite at peace with mankind.

There is a diversity in the methods of these thieves, ranging from the audacity of a moment's impulse to the most elaborately plotted trap. Bold speedsters attack a victim suddenly and rely upon the surprise for an escape. A man descending from a street car has the diamond snatched from his waist before his feet have fairly touched the ground, and by the time he has caught his breath the thief is lost in a crowd. A woman steps to gaze into a shop window in busy San Francisco street in the capital city, and her richly embroidered cloak is jerked from her shoulders and the nimble footed ratso disappear before a nearby gendarme gets the alarm.

A crowd gathers in the street to watch a horse falcon on the slippery asphalt pavement, or a procession on a fiesta day, and the very hats are not safe on the heads of a respectably dressed people, or it may be on Sunday, when all the suburban trains are crowded, and the little stations as well, that a lone arm is thrust into the open window of a startling electric car, and several hats gathered before any one knows what has happened.

The more wily and considerate of the calling avoid giving these rule shock to their prey. These are the ones who annex pocketbooks and watches so quietly that the loss is only gradually appreciated and who teach women the folly of wearing dangling ornaments in the street. Often they are so elegantly dressed that no one could object to being elbowed by them, while the plausible situations they create at least test their lively wits. Certainly they supply an ever fresh flow of stories, many of them too wildly impossible to be told of any other country.

Some years since a traveling fakir of the popular bad mouthed type arrived in the capital and set up his booth in the Plaza Mayor. The extraction of teeth without pain was the lure that drew a throng, and several successful performances made good the promise. His rather primitive method was to fire a pistol close to the patient's head at the moment of gripping the molar. The shock of the noise sufficed to distract the sufferer's attention, and on the whole there were few complaints.

At last a well-dressed Mexican pushed his way through the crowd and, moaning over his aching tooth seated himself in the chair.

"Which one?" asked the dentist briskly.

The man hesitated a moment.

"The smallest on the left side," he finally answered.

"But the tooth appears perfectly sound," said the dentist, after a survey.

"You'll pay in advance?" was the query.

"Certainly. Will it take long?"

The fakir, a dollar in his palm, smiled reassuringly and pulled out a handsome gold watch. "It will be over before the second hand can go half way round," he boasted.

"All right," said the patient resigned.

The dentist got a good grip on the tooth while the man lay back quietly in the chair. There was a loud crack of the pistol, and the dentist held up a second and bloody tooth.

"It was a mistake to part with that senior. But did you feel anything?"

"No. Did you?"

"No," was the puzzled response.

"Then we're even," said the Mexican.

A few minutes later the dentist clapped his hand to his empty watch pocket in dismay. It was then that he appreciated the timely test of his patient.

A story almost too perfectly rounded to an amusing close is nevertheless vouched for among the mountaineers of Mexico. It is said that a certain judge found himself at the opening of court

one morning without his watch, which he remembered to have left under his pillow. His remark to that effect was overheard by a kitterer, and presently a messenger arrived at the judge's case and asserted that the judge wanted it.

and admitted that the judge wanted to watch which had been left in the bed. Furthermore, the judge had sent the fine turkey the man was carrying and wished it cooked for supper, as he had invited guests.

Such plausible statements could not fail to win confidence. The watch was exchanged for the bird by the lady of the house herself, and the messenger went on his way rejoicing.

and with his first inquiry for his watch the trick was exposed. The judge, however, while lamenting the watch, appreciated the thief's ingenuity and

gave him a turkey. But, since the ratero had made the suggestion, why not bring home some friends for supper after all?

The judge returned to court, and the worthy senora saw that the turkey was prepared in the manner so acceptable to Mexican palates—cooked with rich, dark chile sauce. It was done to a turn when a man came in with

haste to say the scamp who stole the

Spectator.

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JUST IN.
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In a civilized society there are one thousand dyspeptics to one drunkard. This host would be cut off at once if only pure, cleanly, nourishing food were eaten. Dyspeptics are made by the use of impure, uncooked, improperly prepared foods.

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FOOD

absolutely pure, clean and contains only the necessary substances that the system demands for strength, health and comfort. Carefully and conscientiously prepared by a physician and chemist of forty years' experience.

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My signature on every package. **Dr. W. C. Price**

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